THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,749—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 5-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
Mar. Sept.	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
28th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
12th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ..	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th ..	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	...	...
9th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ..	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd ..	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ..	MEDINA	12500	...	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
1st March	MOREA	11600	....	...
8th ..	PERSIA	8000	....	...
15th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ..	*ARCADIA	7000	....	...
22nd ..	MANTUA	11000	....	...
29th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
12th ..	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	...
19th ..	MALOJA	12500	....	...
26th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	...
10th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY. *

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. 1912.
*Circassia...	c716	G F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia.....	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
*Castalia....	6388	G. Mitchell.....	8th Nov. ,, ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia.....	5091	J Thomson	4th Dec. ,, ,,
Olympia	5144	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia...	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia.....	5106	Wm. Kelso.	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia....	6388	G. Mitchell.....	1st Feb. ,,

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia.....	5091	J. Thomson	10th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd ,, ,,
*Circassia...	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia.....	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia....	6388	G. Mitchell.....	6th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	967
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,309
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to oversaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via
Kasara..	1195	Thurs. 19th Sept.	9 a. m.	† C. M.
Linga ...	2185	Friday 20th Sept.	6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa ...	2184	Mon. 23rd Sept.	11 a.m.	*P.D. and C.M.

* Cutch Mandvie.
Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 19th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Bankura" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 18th September, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 28th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,

16th September, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4142	...Tivolle	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien.....	4143	...Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien.....	6363	...Lassince.....	19th Dec. 1912.
Armand Behic...	6385	..Lafont	16th Jan. 1913.
Yarra	4142	...Tivolle	13th Feb. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single) ...	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return) ...	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single) ...	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return) ...	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,

Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna.....	6,000	A. Muzio.....	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia.....	6,000	D. Magazzini.	13th Nov. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia.....	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Oct. 1912.
Ischia.....	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 230.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. TIMOSCI, Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,

Agents.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

		Per 100 Rs. A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1, 4½", Boxed	100	4 0
Oriental Cheroots 5" ,,	100	3 8
Supers, No. 1, 4¼" ,,	50	4 14
La Flor de Coromandel—		
IMPERIALS, 5½" ,,	50	8 8
CABINETS, 4½" ,,	50	7 6
OPERAS, 3" ,,	100	5 12
Fiancees, 4½" ,,	50	9 6
Empires, 4½" ,,	50	10 8
Gymkhanas, 5½" ,,	50	13 12
Vishnus (Longs), 5" ,,	100	3 14
Vishnus (Shorts), 3½" ,,	100	2 12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,

Box No. 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000

RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,

BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:

103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

CALLED UP £400,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)

JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)

J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).

J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,

Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,

MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

"Quality remains when dreams of price are lost:
Seek not the bubble reputation at the bargain's cost."

QUALITY

If we had the power to convince those who have a special weakness for purchasing everything that is advertised at a low price and which is thought to be cheap on that account, believing perhaps like Mr. Dooley, that "Quality is what th' manufacturer throws in with his goods for a prisint to ye," we would be helping to prevent great public waste of money. QUALITY with us is also restrained in a certain measure in its association with economy in price, but the features always prominently before us is a satisfactory product, a product of manufacture which is a complete embodiment of artistic excellence, accuracy, durability and refined finish, characteristics which will relieve the mind, when a purchase is contemplated, of all doubt or uncertainty on the question of QUALITY. It is by these requisite and studied conditions that we have been able to establish a distinguishing and high character for

QUALITY IN OUR WATCHES,
QUALITY IN OUR CLOCKS,
QUALITY IN OUR JEWELLERY,
QUALITY IN OUR SILVER-WARE,
QUALITY IN OUR ELECTRO-PLATE,
&c., &c., &c.

Any article we offer for sale will become to its owner an absolute Souvenir for a lifetime of the best value for money paid. Our aim has never been the introduction of something that will "sell" at a low price, because of that something being a crude and therefore cheapened imitation of something superior and refined which commands a higher value. We leave the degenerate side of this sort of trade with professional counterfeiters connected with the trade of the bazaars.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH and CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a. m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,	
Chester	125°	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,	
Monkey	125°	,, ,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

The most common complaint in India is Fever. A man with fever is miserable, he cannot walk or play, he is burden to himself, and an anxiety to his friends.

HEALTH OR MISERY!

At the first sign of fever take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, OR PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc., in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.

WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

INDORE WATER WORKS.

HOLKER STATE, CENTRAL INDIA.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and laying of Steel or Cast Iron main and distribution pipes and other Water Works fittings for Water Supply of Indore, Holkar State, Central India. Either Steel or Cast Iron or both of them in parts may be selected at the option of the Chief Engineer, Indore State.

2. Plans, Specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned during office-hours.

3. Printed copies of conditions of contract, specifications, form of Tender and instructions to tenderers can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned on a payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per copy, on and after 1st September, 1912.

4. Sealed tenders are to be delivered and addressed to the Undersigned not later than 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th October, 1912.

5. Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

6. The estimated amount of the works is about Rs. 5 lacs (500,000.)

A. K. VAKIL, I.C.E.
Divisional Engineer, Public Works Department,
Water Works Division,
Holkar State, Indore,
Central India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 477 of 1911.

HAJI AHMED HAJI HASSAM DADA.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
MAHOMEDBHAI ESSUFBHAI JARIWALLA.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of April, 1912, the following Immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1912, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendant abovenamed in.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or two dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on Ripon Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 453 (2) and 540, (1) Street No. 1 and 23 containing by admeasurement 266 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. ——and bounded as follows:—
1A
3434

That is to say on or towards the East by public passage on or towards the West by the house of Sadhoo bin Khoodabux on or towards the North by the house of Suleman Glass Merchant and on or towards the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BHIKHAJI FRAMJI KHAN Esq. and MUNCHERJI FRAMJI KHAN, Esq. both of Bombay Parsi inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by Way of inheritance, gift, trust, sale, mortgage, charge lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at No. 143, Hummam Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED.

FIRST :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of redeemed Pension and Tax tenure situate lying and being on the East side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 287 square yards or thereabouts formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 27, New No. 188, Old Survey No. 9 and New Survey No. 104, together with the messuage, tenement or dwell ng-house standing thereon, Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1994 and Street No. 137-139 and bounded on the East by the property or part formerly of Bhugwandas Purshotamdas and now of Jugmohandas Jumnadas on the West by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, aforesaid on the North by the property secondly hereinafter described and on the South by the property formerly of Visa Shunker Senoy and now of Dinshaw Bejanji Mehta and which said hereditaments and premises for some time past had been in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of redeemed Pension and Tax tenure situate lying and being on the East side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 267 square yards or thereabouts formerly registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 27, New No. 187, Old Survey No. 9, New Survey No. 105 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No 199 , 1995 and Street Nos. 141 and 1 and bounded on the East by the property or part of Jugmohandas Jumnadas, West by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road aforesaid North by the property of Rustomji Nowroji and on the South by the premises first above described and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

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W. ALEXANDER,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th September, 1912.

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY the 16th Inst. being a Public Holiday, our weekly sale of carriages, horses, etc. will not take place.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th September, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Huzeria Street.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 183 of 1912 (Ebrahim Jafferji and others vs. Rahmatbai and another), and pursuant to the consent order dated the 29th July, 1912, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Huzeria Street, without the Fort of in the Island of and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasure-2
ment 81—square yards or thereabouts Registered
9
in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1283, New No. 8445, Old Survey No. 239, and New Survey No. 3847, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rate and taxes under E. Ward No. 191, and Street Nos. 73-75, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Huzeria Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Shaik Esmail bin Shaik Massoon, and on or towards the south by the property of Kazi Mahomed Esmail Coidmai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekeil, Solicitors, at their Office, at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th September, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 20th September, 1912, at 4 p.m.

The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street Nos. 27, 28, 26, 25, 24, 23, case Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, B. Atwadi Lane (Girgaum.)

Building Street Nos. 3, 4, 5, 5A, 793 and 1, case Nos. 34, 23, 24, 32, Mulnakwadi Lane (Girgaum.)

AUCTION SALE OF LOOSE PEARLS AND DIAMONDS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Jivanbhai Jagannath Zariwala, of the firm of Jagnath Itcharam Zariwala, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 21st September, 1912, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned loose pearls and diamonds, on account and at the risk of M. M. Suleman Lukbay—

1 bundle about 6,340 pearls, weighing about 196 chava.
1 bundle very small pearls, weighing 119 3-4 tanks.
1 bundle about 1,756 pearls, weighing about 24 chava.
1 bundle about 3,649 pearls, weighing about 65 chava.
1 bundle about 9,923 pearls, weighing about 153 chava.
1 packet 227 diamonds, weighing about 51 1-2 ratics.
1 packet 151 diamonds, weighing about 30 3-4 ratics.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The goods will be on view at the office of Messrs. Hiralal and Co., on and from the 18th instant, between the hours of 2 to 6 p. m. (S. T.)

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 16th September, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
26-28 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 19TH SEPTEMBER at 2-30 p. m.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Substantial Teak and Blackwood Highly Polished Artistic Office and Household Furniture Barlock typewriters with tables and show cases, Figure glass partition screen, Cooking utensils, gentleman's bicycle, etc., etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 19th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), opposite Messrs. Teacher & Co. and next to Dansett and Co. in Meadows Street, Fort (where the furniture has been removed for sale) the valuable and substantial teak and blackwood artistic and Mahogany polished office and household furniture such as teak and blackwood single and double door cupboards, rich tapestry and velvet lined teak and blackwood, suites of sofas and chairs, marble and tile-topped teapoys, half back and reclining sofas, verandah benches, book cases, wooden and iron single and double bedsteads, cupboards, ladies' and gentlemen's writing tables, hat stands, wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, arm and armless, easy, Curzon and low chairs, book stands, dumbwaiters, bentwood chairs, Barlock typewriters, with tables and show cases, large figure glass, partition screen, glass and crockeryware, cooking utensils, gent's bicycle, corner cabinets, wall, brackets, etc. etc., the property of a European Gentleman proceeding Home and others.

The above furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th September, 1912.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Chads Situations Wanted Servants, Horses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion... ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special rates are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 14 Per Inch.

with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 13.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 1-4	1-8	
do. Rentes	92 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities ...	64 1-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 15-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 7-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	62 1-2		1-4
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·28 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin ...	20 44 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York ...	4·85 3-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4	since	
do. Short London Bills	29th Aug		
3 months' sight ..	3 11-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-8		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 1-8		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 23-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Firm.

The Bombay mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £110,000
Bar Gold to Bombay ... £170,000
Gold Coin to Bombay ... £ Nil
Gold to Calcutta ... £ 10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Barey—Steady—Moderate business
Futures ... Steady
Manchester ... Firm but no active
Total Sales ... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 1,000
Mid-Americans ... 6·75+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 3-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·37	6·34	6·29	6·29	6·30
+08	+09	+08	+08	+08
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	
6·31	6·33	6·34	6·35	
+08	+09	+08	+08	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·48 Jan. 11·62.
New York official Noon call Oct. 11·47 Jan. 11·52.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·60 Jan. 11·76.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Two
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 46,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 51,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
" Exports to Continent ... 9,000
" Spot Cotton ... 11·90 + 15

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·60+17
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·74+21
} Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on favorable cables.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 7-16+1-3
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·76+22
Futures month of Jan. ... 11·90+22
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 199,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 39,000
Do. do. to France & Continent ... 30,000
Do. do. to Japan ... ——
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports ... 411,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ... 121,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.
Total actual Exports ... 5,000
do Forwarded ... 57,000
do Imports ... 27,000
do Stocks ... 534,000
Stock of Cotton in London ... 5,260
Coconada Fair Red C. I. F. London ... d 4 21-32
Coconada Ginned " " ... d 4 29-32
Western Good " " ... d 5 10-32

Liverpool, Sept 13.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... Moderate business at firm rates.
Tone Cloths ... Firm—Good business doing.
Weft American "54" ... 11 5-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 3-4
Twist "32" W T C ... 9 7-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 1-2
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 7 1-2
Twist "36" W T C ... 10 1-2
Twist "36" B ... 10 1-4
Twist "42" ... 11 3-4
Twist American "60" ... 16
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 5-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 3-4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool ... 6 1-16
Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers.
Months ... Sept.-Oct

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct
Do. Name of Ports—London—Selers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38 3-4 unchgd
Do Months—Sept.-Oct.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 61lbs. ... } Unchgd
Do. Month— ... }
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... }

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 38
Do Months ... Jan.-Feb.—Buyers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 53 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Steady

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 62 3-4 + 3-8
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 56 + 1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta ... 61-3+6d
Do. Months—Sept-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Londont—Value—Firmer

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-17-6 unchgd
Nov.-Dec. Hull—Nearest—Value—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 14 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4-9 unchgd
Sept.-Oct.—Done—Steady

METALS—
Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 90 1-2 + 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M C ... £ 78 3-8 + 1-8
English best selected copper ... £ 83 1-2
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ... .
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... 6 2 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ... 12 10 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... 6 13 9

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals ... 14 Nominal

ARRIVALS:—
"Goslar"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 9 + 1-2d
Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 4 1-2—unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments ... Oct-Dec.—Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 11 11 + 1-2d
Months of Shipments ... Sept—Sellers
9 11 1-4—3-4d Oct.-Dec—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet Prices easier. Finer weather.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14—1 1-2d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Neglected
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... Sept. Value
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 11 1 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value,
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 3—Sept-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 12 0 3-4—Sept-Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 2 1-4—Sept-Dec—Value
Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [14TH SEPT. 191

The Bombay market are closed to-day owing to Ganesh Chaturthi Holiday.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUG. 14.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 3-8	1-8	
3 do. Rentes	92 1-2		unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2		unchgd
do. Govt. Securities ...	64 1-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	29 1-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 15-16	1-16	
do. in New York ...	63	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·29		unchgd
do. at Berlin ...	20·45	1-2	
do. at New York ...	4·85 5-8		
Discount Bank of England Rate	4	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	29th Aug. 3 11-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	4		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8		1-4
Interest 7 day Market Loans ...	2 1-8		unchgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

Paid to Bank £500,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Quiet—Steady
Futures ... Easy
Total Sales ... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 5,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·80+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 3-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·39	6·35	6·31	6·31	
+02	+01	+02	+02	
Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·32	6·33	6·34	6·36	6·37
+02	+02	+01	+02	+02

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 30,000
Day's Receipts at U. S. last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... 7,000
Exports to Continent ... 5,000
Spot Cotton— ... 11·90 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·45—14
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·61—13
} Declined owing to unfavourable cables and commission house selling.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 11 1-16 un chgd
Futures—Month of Oct. ... 11·57—19
Do. do. Dec ... 11·72—18
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight ...	430,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	95,000
East Indian do ...	122,000
American do ...	1,404,000
Other do ...	139,000
Total Sales ...	37,000
East Indian sales ...	Nil
Total Speculation ...	1,000
Do. Exportation ...	1,000
East Indian Export ...	Nil
Do. Indian Stock ...	7,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	1,200
Do. Actual Exports ...	200
Do. Week's Imports ...	1,000
Do. Speculation ...	Nil
Americans Afloat ...	100,000
East Indian ...	15,000
Total afloat ...	143,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 39
Do. Month—Sept.—London—Sellers.
Tone—

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 38 1-4 Sellers.
Do Month ... Jan-Feb

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 53
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do Months ... .
Do Name of Ports. ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 62 3-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.
Tone—
Linseed Argentine—La Palta 56
Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-17-6 Nov.-Dec
Hull—Nearest—Value

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 14 7-8 Unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 8 3-4—Sept.-Oct.
Sellers—Steady

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay ... 13s 6d—Nominal

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 12 9 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet but steady
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 11-2—Nominal
Do. Months of Shipments ... Oct.-Dec.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 11 11 1-4
Months of Shipments ... Sept.—Sellers.
9 11 1-4—Sellers. Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Market steady owing Continental advices
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 10 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2 Value.
Months of Shipments ... Sept.—Quiet.
Java-Sugar:—Unchanged—Quiet but Steady.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st Aug. 1912, in India and in England amounted to £19,965,842, and was held in the following form:—

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs. 15) ...	£ 1,934,302
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice ...	£ 1,110,735
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds (cost price) ...	£ 16,920,805
Total ...	19,965,842

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The following is the statement of the Bank's assets on 14th September, 1912, as compared with the figures of 14th August, 1912. This shows an increase of about 17 lakhs of rupees in the working capital during the month:—

	14th Aug.	14th Sept
Local Bills Discounted ...	97,000	3,61,000
Cash Credits ...	9,69,000	12,80,000
Loans and Demand Advances	34,18,000	49,15,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	16,000	18,000
Sundries ...	31,000	32,000
Cash and Investments ...	14,63,000	10,76,000
Rs.	59,94,000	76,82,000

Mr. A. J. Billimoria, of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., has joined the Board of Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th Sept., 1912, as compared with the statement of 2nd Sept. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 2. Rs. a. p.	Sept. 10. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	1,83,00,000 0 0	1,83,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at head office.	1,77,50,840 0 1	2,23,68,304 6 7
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,61,50,703 12 1	17,74,67,362 6 0
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	11,76,792 13 3	7,38,908 12 2
Sundries ...	16,33,212 11 3	17,02,219 8 5
	23,50,11,552 4 8	24,05,76,795 1 2
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,25,32,365 0 0	2,19,53,215 0 0
other authorized Investments ...	69,07,257 0 0	68,99,137 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,53,79,307 0 4	3,65,39,102 6 1
Accounts of Credit on do do	3,86,60,808 7 9	4,26,79,810 10 0
Bills discounted, &c ...	3,47,20,596 5 2	3,40,79,574 2 0
Balances with other Banks ...	46,33,322 2 9	18,08,814 7 9
Bullion ...	......	......
Dead Stock ...	25,09,974 9 8	25,07,401 3 3
Stamps ...	11,240 12 1	10,849 4 1
Sundries ...	4,58,801 3 10	4,39,178 3 9
	14,58,13,672 9 7	14,69,17,082 4 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office ... Cash, &c., at Branches ...	8,91,97,879 11 1	9,36,59,712 12 3
	23,50,11,552 4 8	24,05,76,795 1 2

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	14,14,829	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	20,50,160	Do.
Other Deposits ...	26,38,735	Decrease.
Post Bills ...	5,61,090	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	4,19,765	Decrease.
Loans ...	9,40,927	Increase.
Accounts of Credit ...	22,51,377	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	6,97,831	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	62,45,317	Do.
Do. at Branches ...	55,33,842	Increase.

Percentage 46.30.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

Both coal and jute shares ruled steady and fairly large business was done in the former. Jumoni were done at 6-12 and 7-2, the latter price being an advance of six annas on yesterday. New Chanbhoom at 22-4 showed an advance of eight annas. Phulatand at 5-8 and 5-10 were four and six annas up. Raneegunge at 19-12 and 19-14 were also four and six annas better, while Sudreadih were sold at 6-6 against 6 rupees yesterday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MELVILLE—September 6, at Woodall Cottage, Simla, the wife of Captain E. P. A. Melville, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, of a son.

STEWART—September 7, at Berhampore, Bengal the wife of Douglas L. Stewert, of a son.

NORMAN—September 9 at Knollswood Lodge, Simla, the wife of Captain C. L. Norman, Q. V. O. Corps of Guides, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Contest—Final: The Parsis versus the Mahomedans.

Harwood League football: R. A. T. A. versus The Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage 5-30 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail ...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan per s. s. "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day.

AN ABSCONDING SERVANT.—Syed Abdulla, a Mahomedan, reports to the police that his servant has absconded with Rs. 4,000 in cash and sovereigns.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Shambu Raghunath, a Hindu labourer, was removed on Saturday afternoon to the G. T. Hospital suffering from injuries received by his being buried under debris that fell over him while he was working at the foundation of a house under construction at Raghunath Dadaji Lane, Fort.

FIRE AT CHIRA BAZAAR.—A fire broke out on Saturday evening in a grocer's shop in the house of one Keshowji Narsey at Chira Bazaar. It was first noticed by the tenants living in the house and on their giving an alarm several people came and were able put out the fire. The engines from Bhuleshwar and Babula Tank promptly arrived on the scene, but returned as their service were not required. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

FATAL TRAM ACCIDENT—At the G. T. Hospital yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Nusserwanjee Naorojee Unwalla (35), a Parsi employed in a fire-temple, who was removed in an unconscious state from Hornby Road, having sustained injuries from a fall from a tram-car in motion, under circumstances already reported. The medical evidence showed that death was due to fracture of the base of the skull. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH CAUSED BY AN ACCIDENTAL FALL.—Yesterday evening at the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital, the Coroner held an inquest, touching the death of Nana Bayaji, aged about 25. The deceased was climbing a staircase with a brass pot of water on his head, when he tripped and fell. The medical evidence showed that the immediate cause of death was due to the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain, consequent on injury received by the fall. The Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to an accidental fall downstairs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th Sept., 1912.

515. Parades.—All Recruits of "F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters Council Road, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m., until further orders.

Dress.—Mufti.

II.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 18th Instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

III.—"A" and "C" Companies Recruits will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Wednesday the 18th instant at 7-30 a. m.

516. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

517. Lecture—Attention is drawn to this Office Circular dated 29th July 1912. The next lecture will be held in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture Room at 6 p.m. to-day Monday the 16th Instant.

Dress.—Mufti.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
Sept. 16	m 2 37	27 6	m 8 20	19 2
	2 22 a	26 2	8 31 a	16 7
17	m 3 27	26 4	m 9 7	20 6
	2 58 a	24 10	9 13 a	17 9
18	m 4 26	25 3	m 10 26	21 7
	3 41 a	23 8	10 10 a	18 10
19	m 5 49 a	24 7	m 0 48 a	21 11
	4 46 a	22 9	11 37 a	19 7
20	m 7 52	24 8	2 21 a	21 4
	6 54 a	22 5		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
16 (Monday)	6h 27m	6h 41m
17 (Tuesday)	6h 27m	6h 40m
18 (Wednesday)	6h 27m	6h 39m
19 (Thursday)	6h 27m	6h 39m
20 (Friday)	6h 27m	6h 38m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Sept. 18th, 1h. 24-7m. p. m. Full Moon, 26th 5h. 4-2m. p.m. Last Quarter, Oct. 4th, 2h. 18-1m. a.m. New Moon, 10th, 7h. 10-6m. p.m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76. New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years'

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

From the 1st to the 7th instant, 5 Europeans, 5 Eurasians, 14 Indian Christians, 328 Hindus and 58 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 410. The death-rate was 41·1 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 51·0. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 20; fevers 90; bowel complaints 62; and other causes 208.

Referring to the reported early retirement of Mr. S. G. Sale, from the office of Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, the "Statesman" says:—"Mr. Sale's services at the India Office have been so much appreciated that, it is understood, his wish to retire on more than one occasion during the past few years has been frustrated by the persuasions of the Secretary of State. The latter, however, is fortunate in securing as Mr. Sale's successor the present Chief Justice of Madras."

The Nawab Mahomed Mohin-ud-din Khan Bahadur of Hyderabad recently went on a shooting trip to Mulkapur, a distance of about 21 miles from the city on hearing of four bears having been seen there. Soon after the beat began, three bears made their appearance from out of a cave. A shot from the Nawab's rifle brought the biggest to the ground and three more shots accounted for the remaining two. The fourth bear was not seen, so probably it had escaped before the beat began.

The report on joint stock companies in the Punjab, shows that 57 new companies with share capital were registered during 1911-12. "No fewer than 36 of these," says the registrar, "are provident societies of the scandalous type, for the regulation of which Act V of 1912 was passed. Five banks—some at least of which hardly appear to intend to do real banking; a European company for exploiting the rubber of cryptostegia grand flora; a company for the supply of electric power to Lahore; a cotton-ginning factory established and run by a body of landowners, and a 'sugar factory, are the most important of the other new companies." Twelve companies have gone into liquidation or ceased to exist; of these seven were provident societies. There has been an increased investment in joint stock companies of 8 1-2 lakhs.

It appears to be pretty generally accepted in India, says the "Ceylon Independent," that the Indo-Ceylon railway connection will not be opened until the middle of next year. The understanding here is that His Excellency the Governor will open Ceylon's share of the extension in March next but it may be that those in India responsible for forecasting the probable date of the completion of the work have a more accurate knowledge of the progress which is being made on their side than the authorities in Ceylon. The work at Mannar is well-up-to-date, but the same authority is not so sanguine with regard to the progress which is being made on the other side, and it is suggested that the Indian authorities are falling somewhat behind. On enquiry at the Secretariat with regard to the probable date of the opening of the connection it was stated that nothing definite could be said at present.

Mr. John Kenny, formerly manager of the Presidency Manure Works, Ranipet, and now director of Agriculture in the Junaghad State, has written several pamphlets in recent years on various crops such as rice, cotton, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, coffee, cocoanuts, potatoes and onions, with special reference to the problem of improving them by the use of special fertilisers. These pamphlets he has now incorporated with others on. "The Revival of Agriculture," "First Lessons in Agriculture" and "The Value of Manures" into a book entitled "Intensive Farming in India" which has been recently published in Madras. The author's primary intention is to place before the Indian landowner and ryot what has been done in other countries, and what may be accomplished by co-operation and intensive culture, and this his book will doubtless to some extent accomplish, especially as arrangements have been made for its translation into Marathi, Tamil and Canarese.

In a recent police court case in Calcutta, in which a Mr. Swan was summoned for leaving his motor-cycle in the roadway. The Magistrate said that cycles should be carried on to the pavement, and left standing against a wall. Mr. Swan pointed out that his motor-cycle weighed no less than 250lbs., and he had left it on the Strand-road four feet from the pavement, and that if he had been in a carriage the carriage would have occupied the same place, when he left it to transact his business as the bike. But the explanation was of no avail, and the Magistrate sentenced the defendent to pay a fine of five rupees. The decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, says the "Englishman," suggests the question where motor-cyclists are expected to leave their machines on the road when there is no pavement or wall on either side. It may also be asked if motor cyclists will not be prosecuted for obstructing the footpath if they leave their machines on the pavement. This furnishes motor-cyclist in Calcutta with another argument in favour of the formation of a union to protect their interests.

The "Penang Gazette" in the course of a lengthy comment says:—If the Government of India assent to their porposals for freedom to recruit in the Madras districts, where Ceylon and Malaya have hitherto had their restricted hunting grounds, then it is incumbent on those interested in the industries of Malaya to immediately press for the right to draw labour supplies from other parts of India hitherto officially closed to them. Everybody competent to express an opinion knows that the class of labourer coming from the Madras side is incomparably inferior in physique, stamina and intelligence to that which can be secured from many other parts of India. The Government of India has hitherto sought to stop recruiting for Malaya except from certain area. Although able and willing to pay liberally for the best Indian labourers and anxious to give every attention to secure their health and contentment they can only be got by subterfuge and at much trouble and expense. . . . We pay the Indian labourer well and treat him well. He is perfectly free to work or leave, and whether he hails from Madras, the Central or Upper Provinces of India, he ought to have no hampering regulations restricting personal liberty and preventing his coming to work on our plantations if he feels disposed to emigrate here. . . To defend the right and liberties and ensure the welfare of the Indian people are the primary duties of the Government of India, and if the coolies of that country find more congenial conditions, healthier and better paid employment in Malaya than on the tea estates of Assam, the course that ought properly to be taken by the authorities stands clearly indicated.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

As following programme has been arranged for Wednesday, the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m. (Weather permitting):—

Tent-Pegging by Half-Sections.—(Triple pegs).
Ladies' Bending Race.
Jumping by Half-Sections,
Polo-Ball and Bucket Race.
Ride and Tie Race.
Ladies' Egg and Spoon Race.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 13th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 14th September:—

	Attack.	Deaths.
Plague ...	3	2
Same date last year ...	3	2
Total mortality from all causes		99
Same date last year ...		79
Cholera ...	2	2

AN officer of the Survey of India is to be deputed during the coming winter to assist the Resident in Nepal in determining the boundary between the United Provinces and Nepal. Owing to the Sarda river changing its course, the former boundary has to be altered.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

I.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA).

They recount of Glauco the son of Aristo that he was tormented by an ambition as precocious as it was noble. From his tender youth, he aspired to be a personage in Athens, and something in the State. He promised to arrive by degrees to the greatest of offices, to be before long another Themistocles, or another Pericles. He was not yet twenty when he was heard making speeches in the assemblies. Prompt, positive and bold, he claimed universal competence. No point however disputed but he had an opinion of his own. The most miserable of men is he who has a speech in readiness and does not light upon delivering it. Glauco took the tribune by assault. The ushers had to use finesse or force to get him down. His friends represented to him invain that he was making himself ridiculous. He felt that theirs was the only ridicule. He met Socrates one day. The plain old uncle with his immense ears,' set to proving to him that politics was a science, that it was more difficult to govern a city than a house, that it needed study, that it was dangerous to discourse on things one did not know in an oracular tone, and that it drew on oneself more blame than praise, more contempt than consideration. The droll debater with his leisurely logic brought Glauco down to confessing his own ignorance. The lad felt embarrassed, then confused and repentant. He renounced for some time at least mingling in public affairs. This reads like a fairy tale. True, it took place over two thousand years ago, and the world was younger then. It has rolled a deal since. The Glaucos no longer blush for their offence. They have a brazen face, an unabashed assurance, an invincible infatuation. Were they to meet a Socrates, who would undertake to hear their confession, the confusion would be his.

M. FRANZ DE HOLTZENDORF.

Professor of Law at the University of Munich is convinced like Socrates that politics is a science, and that one must learn many things to govern a State, Politicians will find in his book "Principles of Politics," that he is more exacting, and that he asks more than they can give. Socrates was simply content to say to Glauco: "You wish to govern us. The duty of a statesman is to render his country more glorious and prosperous. Do you know how to set about enriching a people? Which is the best system of taxes, which of increasing the revenues of Athens, of keeping up her finances? If we were at war with our neighbours, would you be able to say with any precision, what is their strength, and what their weakness, and in what we are their superiors? Say we have to send a colony somewhere, have you travelled yourself? Do you know distant countries, their climate, their resources, the chances our colonists would have of prospering?" Had Glauco met M-de Holtzendorf in the Agora of Athens, and entered into conversation with him his confusion would have been redoubled. The learned Professor would have said, colonies and taxes have their importance, but they are only secondary points. A man who aspires to govern a people ought to profess that a government has the charge of souls, and has at least three missions to fulfil. Jealous of the greatness of his country, a true politician identifies himself with its interests and its traditions of which he has made a profound study. He puts it in a state to face all chances of defending itself victoriously against the attempts of its neighbours. He forsees all situations and must have studied the past to foresee the future. But without internal politics, foreign politics are nothing. A real government is the defender of public peace the arbiter of parties and of their quarrels, the guarantee of the rights of each and specially of those of the feeble. It is its duty to protect the minorities against the oppressive tyranny of a majority. In short it must work to civilise or what they call in Munich social perfectioning. It is bound to watch over the interests of the suffering classes, to increase the wealth of the nation by wise, economic measures to enhance the worth of the individual by educating him, to create an aristocracy of intelligence by founding universities, by protecting the letters, the arts and the sciences. Since you wish to govern Glauco, first acquire all the necessary knowledge to make a great diplomate, an almost infallible jurist, and a very enlightened reformer."

THE STATESMAN

as conceived by the German Professor ought to know everything, and such men are infinitely rare. We have known great ministers, who after having excelled in foreign politics, have proved failures in home affairs, and have compromised public peace by their passions or their prejudices. Others, highly trained in the handling of parties, have missed the occasions to aggrandise their country, or have not known discerning useful from dangerous reforms. What is enough to merit a great name is to have shown exceptional aptitude for diplomacy, to have re-established peace in a troubled period, or to have had the courage to reform harmful abuses and the art of reviving or replacing old institutions. A lucky bold stroke executed by an ignorant officer, or the merest fluke by which one incapable has for once gained the first prize in the lottery of war are feeble titles to a people's confidence. The lives of great generals and statesmen of our days show that they had to prepare their plans and enterprises by vast and profound studies, and that they were judiciously able to turn to account the experience of their predecessors. But study alone does not suffice and the Professor thinks that politics is both a science and an art. Or to put it better it is like medicine a learned art. History never repeats itself, and its teachings are often misleading. He would be a very silly statesman indeed who would say to himself, "in a case so very like mine, Pitt had recourse to such an expedient, let me do the same, and I shall be benefited by it." Circumstances vary incessantly, and cases are diversified to infinity.

POLITICS WILL NEVER BE BUT A CONJECTURAL SCIENCE.

The doctrine of probabilities has been defined to be the series of rules by which we calculate the number of chances an event has of occurring. Politics is sure of nothing. It has to rest content with the probable. Its certainties are very uncertain. The Great Frederick always reckoned with "His Sacred Majesty Chance," and the celebrated minister who boasted of never never being deceived, provided by his fall that, his supreme error lay in believing himself infallible. However dissimilar in nature and talent great statesmen may be, however diverse their aptitudes, they have certain traits in common which give them a family air. To those indicated by the author, there are others that may be noted. As a general rule they are equally distrustful of speculative minds and of their idealities, their empirics and their nostrums. They reside in the middle regions by preference, half way between heaven and the earth. They know that intermediary ideas are the basis of human life, and an enlightened practice is worth nothing in their eyes. They sometimes ride to higher summits, and meet their philosophers and poets who get them stimulants. But it is not from them that they seek information. Too often they have to descend to lower depths to seek the tools they need. They have rough jobs to expedite, and must get the implements whence they can. A Greek poet has said that it is not necessary to govern scoundrels, but that if is very difficult to govern without them. Great politicians are not always very delicate in the choice of their auxiliaries. There are necessities they submit to, and they visit them with contempt. They know that the world will always go on as it does that the knave of a fellow' will never change, and that if everything is not right, it is enough that it is passable.

STATESMEN ARE NOT CREATORS OF IDEAS.

Even often, they have nothing original nor new, nothing which is their own. They live on common stock. They have precursors always. Long before them it had been said:—"this is what must be done." But nobody had known to do it, and they have done it. Fatalists like Count Tolstoi who has reasoned and raved about Napoleon I, regard a great statesman as a marionnette whose thread is held by destiny. Carlyle considers him, on the contrary, as a sort of revealer, and sees in Universal History but a series of biographies of heroes, the last in date being himself. The truth is that the great statesman is of his age and his country sharing in their aspirations, but he transforms confused sentiments into clear ideas, unconscious forces into intelligent tools, and discovers means of execution of which nobody had bethought himself before him. Thousands of Italians had invented Italy before Cavour, a hundred thousand Germans had imagined the unity of Germany before Bismark. But the means? It is they who found them, and the idea which was but a dream took form and body and it has appeared on the theatre of the world in the bright sunshine of history.

ECZEMA A TORTURE HE DREADED NIGHT

Sleep or Rest Out of the Question: It Was Unbearable. Rash Formed into Blisters. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Thoroughly Cured Him. Also Cured Daughter of Eczema.

"I suffered with eczema for weeks and months. Those who have never suffered with it cannot imagine the feeling, also the dread of the night coming on, as sleep or rest of any kind was out of the question, the torture being both agonizing and unbearable. It would make its appearance in a rash, spreading itself into bright patches, often forming into blisters, at times with most terrible heat as night came on.

"I found it useless to retire to rest, as that was the worst part to encounter, it always then being at its full height. I tried in vain all sorts of so-called remedies which gave no relief, until advised by my daughter to try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and following the directions carefully, I must admit the result was most marvelous. They completely cured me and thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, I am as before the old complaint, without spot or blemish. I offer them my heartfelt gratitude for such a speedy recovery. I cannot speak too highly of their merits, and I can vouch for myself and others to whom it has done so much good, for my daughter was also cured of eczema by the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Joseph Turner, 40, Lamerton Street, Deptford, London, Eng., July 13, 1911.

No other treatment for eruptions of the skin and scalp does so much or costs so little. A single hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases and permit rest and sleep when all else fails. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on care and treatment of the skin will be sent, post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

A Swollen Knee

is about as painful and inconvenient as anything you would find in a day's journey. And it is dangerous—a swollen knee leads to permanent lameness. Read what A. C. Lehman, of Waynesboro, Pa, says: "I have been the victim of a large swelling on the knee for two years. Doctors and embrocation failed to relieve. After receiving treatment from four physicians of our city without relief, I tried Little's Oriental Balm and after a short use of this remedy was completely cured."

Little's Oriental Balm is the quickest relief and most efficient remedy for all external ills—sprains, bruises, neuralgia, rheumatic pains.

Sold at Re 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

Make your own Cigarette
AG
It is twice as good
CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN Gt BRITAIN

ZOG
CLEANS PAINT
ALSO
BATHS & ENAMEL.
Shines SILVER too.
14 as. 8 as.
Full particulars and Samples of Sole Agents:
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The R. I. M. troopship Dufferin, Commander C. W. Shearne, left Bombay for Karachi on Saturday.

The R. I. M. Survey steamer Palinurus, Lieut.-Commander E. J. Headlam left Bombay on Sunday for the Persian Gulf.

The steamer Lightning 2,121 tons Captain T. Walsh sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Malvern Range, 2,326 tons, Captain A. W. Foxworthy sailed on Sunday for Barrant-in-Furness with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bankura, 1904 tons, Captain T. B. Waytehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basrah via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Abana, 2,709 tons, Captain R. Routledge, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 7th instant with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Geddington Court 2,495 tons, Captain J. W. Gleghorn, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta September 3, with a cargo of coal.

The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2792 tons, Captain H. Chilton, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Hull, 17th August, with a general cargo.

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, 4th instant with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The steamer Ostmark 4331 tons, Captain N. B. Peter arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, August 10, with a general cargo and explosives.

The steamer Welsh Prince, 3218 tons, Captain T. Hodgson, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from New York &c., with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 950 tons, Captain H. Manley arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2291 tons Captain R. G. H. Lewellin R. N. R., sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Westfalen 3206 tons Captain A. Williamson sailed on Sunday for Ham burg with a general cargo.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sicilia 3186 tons Captain A. Maganzini sailed on Sunday for Genoa &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Heim, 758 tons Captain S. Lorinsen, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Bangkok, 21st August, with a cargo of timber and 12 passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern.....Troopship
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr D H Gibsone ...Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 14.

Abana .....2709 Routledge ... .
Australind.....3326 Hunter ...T Morrison and Co
Brasiliana .....2433 Snow .....G Cotton & Co
Banca .....3714 Potter .....P & O Co
Beme .....1899 Younger ...Shaw Wallace & Co
Bankura.....1904 Whytehead .....M M & Co
Edith .....1815 Beeching...J Mackintosh Co
Gallia .....1553 Suleman.....N F...N F.....J M & C.
Gymetic.....2598 Cassack.....13-8 ...B Lang
Gedding Court ...2495 Gleghorn ... .
Kt Templar .....4612 Pill-tt .....K N & Co
Kola .....51 Elton .....M M & Co
Lawoe.....1917 Brewing .....Arab Steamers Ld
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen...The Bombay & Co
Ostmark .....4331 Peter.....W & A G & Co
Rinaldo .....2792 Chilton .....J Finlay & Co
Urlana .....3-83 Pratt .....M M & Co
Wardha .....2552 Welsh...Calcutta ...M M & Co
Welsh Prince.....3218 Hodson ....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 14.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia .....3269 Kinnaird .....L'pool.... W & A G & Co
7 Ischia .....2481 Belsito Hongkong R Line
8 Thistleban .....2559 Stively ...Port Said...20-9 Balli Bros
10&11 Arcadia ..3514 Barcham ...London ...P & O Co

H W P D

Lhasa .....950 Manley...K'chi...16-9...M M & Co
Sabarmati.....524 Ahmed...Bhown gar ..Bo S N Co
Nitravati .....699 Fakira ...Mangalore...16-9..... Bo S N Co

M W O D

Delta .....4789 Martin...S'ghai...25-9...P & O Co

ARRIVALS

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Bankura	Whytehead	Basrah
	Abana	Routledge	Calcutta, Sept 1
	Geddington Court	Gleghorn	Calcutta, Sept 3
	Rinaldo	Chilton	Hull, Aug 17
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon, Sept 4
	Welsh Prince	Hodson	N York, June 30
	Ostmark	Peter	Hamburg, Aug 10
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, Sept 12
	Heim	Lorensen	Bangkok, Aug 21
15	Strathgarry	Null	Cardiff, Aug 10
	Kasara	King	Basrah, Aug 7
	Cleopatra	Cherisch	Trieste, Sept 1
	Strathhaven	Brown	Bunbury, Aug 24
	Canadian Transport	Ballantine	Cardiff, July 4

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	R I M S Dufferin	Shearme	Karachi
	Orissa	Le Grand	Calcutta
	Altmark	Loning	Hamburg &c
15	Sicilia	Maranzni	Genoa &c
	Westfalen	Williamson	Hamburg &c
	Malvern Range	Foxworthy	Barrow-in-Furnace
	Lightning	Walsh	Calcutta &c
	R I M S Palinaru	Headlam	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Urlana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Welsh Prince, for Hull, &c.
" Beme, for Rangoon, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa left Port Said on the afternoon of the 13th instant. The same Co's steamer Chanda left Port Said on the afternoon of the 13th instant. The same Co's steamer Chanda left Suez on the morning of the 14th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Banares passed Suez on the 12th instant and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 21st instant. The same Co's steamer Merton Hall passed Suez on the 10th instant and is due to arrive here on the 22nd instant afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—14 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 71 bales wool, D Koondonmal; 21 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales hides, A Kassum; 75 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 45 bales wool, K Khairaz; 57 bales wool, E Dossa and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rijsbergen s—983 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—110 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 1,232 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 150 cwts cashew nuts R Jevandas and Co; 55 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—3,832 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Rijsbergen s—4,000 cwts barley, and 5,400 cwts mowrseed, Rall Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kawachi Maru s—1,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kawachi Maru s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using SOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

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The Bombay Gazette
Monday, 16th Sept., 1912.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

EVER since Cortez and his men looked out on the Pacific, the idea of a canal through the isthmus of Panama and of a direct passage for ships from Europe to Cathay, has been familiar to the Western nations. Different routes have, from time to time, been suggested and surveyed; but from the first the line of the canal, soon to be opened from Colon, on the Atlantic, to the old Spanish town of Panama, on the eastern coast, has been favoured by surveyors and engineers on account both of its shortness and of the comparative easiness of the cuttings. At this point the strip of land that separates the two oceans is only forty miles wide, and the water shed is at one point only a few hundred feet in height. The whole of the territory, through which the canal is to flow, belongs to the Republic of Colombia. Although the project had been discussed by several European nations in turn, and although during last century various concessions were granted by the President of Colombia, no practical step towards the construction of a waterway were taken until 1870. In that year the final concession, upon which all the subsequent proceedings turn, was issued to a French company. The success of the Suez Canal had by that time stimulated the enthusiasm of the French people and M. de Lesseps did not find much difficulty in forming a new and larger company with a capital of twelve millions sterling to take up the concession and to begin operations in 1881. The scene of the company's labours soon acquired a dreadful reputation. The vice and villany that flourished unchecked on the spot speedily affected the administration. Extravagance and corruption marred every scheme and frustrated all honest efforts, with the inevitable result that the money was wasted and the company became bankrupt in 1889. For a time France was convulsed with the scandal, but faith in the utility of the project and of its ultimate success never died out. The company was reformed in 1894, and the work was resumed and carried on cautiously under improved moral and hygienic conditions until 1899, when the United States took up the question of an interoceanic canal on their own account.

American interest in the subject had been suddenly quickened by the Spanish war of 1898. Up to that time the Government of the United States had contented itself with watching the undertaking from a distance and with seeing that the construction of a canal did not mean the acquisition of territory. But the war in Cuba brought to a head the feeling which had spread among the American people, that the canal should be purely American and that it ought to be made and controlled by the Government of the United States. Since the discovery of gold in California in the middle of the nineteenth century, the growth of American interests on the slopes of the Pacific had been so rapid and continuous as to necessitate consideration of the possibility of a trans-isthmian canal. The first official report recommended the alternative Nicaraguan route, and down to the beginning of the present century this was the favourite in America. In spite of increasing interest and also, it may now be said, of increasing jealousy of European influence on American soil, the Americans themselves took no active measures for the cutting of a canal. Even when the national feeling was stirred by the campaign in Cuba as it had not been moved since the civil war, they still delayed to begin construction. A commission appointed in 1899 again reported in favour of the Nicaraguan route; but there still lingered in the minds of the people some doubt on the advantages of the Nicaraguan proposal and some resentment against the thought of a rival canal anywhere on the isthmus. Events favoured the United States. The Panama company recognized the difficulty of proceeding with their scheme in face of the veiled opposition of the States. Work on the canal came to standstill and the idea of transferring the concession to the States was mooted. England was then busy with affairs in South Africa and could not give undivided attention to Panama. In the end the company and the United States Government came to terms. The concession passed to the States and the Panama Canal became an American undertaking.

A special treaty with Great Britain, however, stood in the way of the accomplishment of this scheme. While the United States had withheld from active participation in the development of the project, they had been careful to see that American interests were adequately protected. When the rush of traffic to California began in 1849, the United States and Great Britain mutually agreed to take no part in the construction of a canal but to see that the neutrality of any canal should be respected. That was the substance of the famous Clayton-Bulwer Treaty which remained in force until 1900. With Nicaragua again the States bargained for the neutrality of the proposed Nicarguan canal in 1867. Neutrality, indeed, has been the first principle of every bargain or treaty entered into by any of the Powers interested and it has been insisted on almost more strongly by the States than by any other nation. But with the prospect of acquiring the Panama Canal for themselves a change came over the policy of the States. They proposed to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. There was no strong objection to this course on the side of Great Britain, whose position on the question has always been quite clear. Provided that the rights of British ships were recognised, England would not oppose the new proposal. The States were not quite willing to give the requisite guarantees, and the resulting interchange of views lasted for many months. In the end the guarantees were obtained. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, which was signed in 1901, proclaimed that the canal would be constructed by the United States and that it would be free on equal terms to the navies and merchant ships of all nations. This is the treaty which is still in force, and which the British Government now maintains is violated by the Bill which has lately passed Congress and become law in the United States. By this measure the canal is to be absolutely free to American ships engaged in the coasting trade, while heavy tolls are to be enacted from all other ships passing through. Against this apparent infringement of treaty rights, England, which owns half the shipping of the world, has properly protested; and there the matter now stands. It is satisfactory to know that our protest is supported by the unanimous opinion of the better educated and more thoughtful portion of the American people themselves.

DR. MORRISON'S OPTIMISM.

It is only natural and proper that Dr. Morrison should be loyal to his new masters, but, like the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we fear the time is coming, when he will be alone in his complacency. In a recent letter to the *Times*, his old paper, the Political Adviser enters upon a trenchant defence of China, and of the men who are installing the new conditions, and protests vigorously against "the alarming reports," with which the English papers teem, "forecasting the imminence of civil war between the south and the north, and the inevitable disruption of China. We are asked to believe that the fate of the country is trembling in the balance." "When I left China on August 6th," Dr. Morrison continues, "conditions were everywhere improving. Customs returns proved this conclusively. Expressed in gold, the Customs collections of this year promise to be the highest on record. Revival of trade was widespread, and this despite disastrous floods in several provinces. All loans secured upon the Customs had been paid to date both as regards interest and sinking fund, and there was a considerable surplus from native Customs accumulating to meet the resumption of the Boxer indemnity payments, which have been suspended since last October. All railway loan payments had been met. Every railway in the country was doing well, with aggregate earnings in excess of any previous year. Every missionary and Consular report coming from inland China to which I had access reported improvement and progress. How can these facts be reconciled with the theory that conditions are inevitably leading to civil war?" This is a fair picture of a country, which most of us have regarded as being in the last stage of disorder. Dr. Morrison has been in China long enough to know, and it is significant that so long as he was in the country as the representative of the *Times*, he was regarded as an oracle. Now, we find that that paper is "unable to share the complete optimism Dr. Morrison displays with regard to the situation", and is afraid that China is no by no means at the end of her troubles. We suppose we shall soon learn who is right. There cannot be any widespread chaos in the land unless it bursts forth, nor can there be prosperity unless it manifests itself. The cleavage of opinion, therefore, will be disposed of by the real situation.

THE INFLUENCE OF RACING ON HORSE BREEDING.

A well-known sporting correspondent writes to us:—"A contemporary, in bewailing the banishment of the bookmaker from the Bombay side, asserts that thorough-bred horse-racing will become an impossibility under the new conditions,' and adds 'a much more serious aspects of the situation is the disastrous effect the suppression of the thorough-bred will have on the Bombay horse trade. Government will be the greatest sufferers themselves.' Now to see how absurd these conclusions are, one should refer to the article on 'Horse Breeding in India' recently published in the *Asian*, in which it is set forth "Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governors of Bombay and Madras give cups for horse races. The theory is that such expenditure is calculated to give an impetus to the breeding of horses in India. If Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras will peruse the records of the winners of their cups at the Calcutta and Madras races, they will find that most of the animals that have won such races have been geldings. Where entires and mares have won or have run in the races for these cups, they have none of them been put to the stud in India. The Governor of Bombay's cup alone is given for a race that more or less has a beneficial effect on the improvement of the indigenous breeds for at least some of the Arab horses that run for the Governor's cup at Poona, remain in the country and are utilized for stud purposes. The money thus given by the Governor of Bombay has some appreciable and beneficial result, while the Viceroy's and Governor of Madras' donations have absolutely none.' As regards the Arab horse trade being affected by present conditions of racing I will quote from notes I penned on this question last year: 'How has racing affected the horse trade? As regards the importation of Arabs are a better class of horses being brought to India since racing has increased? Is it not true that more pure-bred Arabs were imported in years past than are now? How many pure-bred Arabs have been brought to India in the last fifteen years? Will any one say even ten?' No, the exclusion of book-makers will have no injurious effect on the breeding of horses in India. If the totalisator reaches the pre-eminence in India it has done in every other country where it has been adopted, race managements will be in a position to offer far more liberal purses and plates than is now done and what is of more consequence to the general public, the money invested in the totalisator will circulate among the racing and sporting clientele and not be carried out of the country."

MR. CHURCHILL'S INDISCRETION.

MR. CHURCHILL appears to have committed his greatest indiscretion. The wonderful scheme of devolution, which he described to his constituents at Dundee, has been received with ridicule by the Unionist Press, with consternation by the Liberal papers, and with hasty repudiation by at least one Minister. Mr. Churchill himself was careful to make it clear that he was not speaking on behalf of the Government; he was merely adumbrating his own ideals. Mr. Herbert Samuel, however, anxious that there should be no misunderstanding in the minds of the people, not only endorses this attitude, but is eager to postpone the practical consideration of the scheme unto the vague and distant future. He says, it is not for to-day, and and not even for to-morrow. In this he is wise, for we do not believe the English electorate would look at it for a moment. However anxious Irish, Scottish and Welsh may be to be allowed to manage their own affairs, we believe the aspirations of the average Englishman are all for simplicity of the legislative machinery. The notion of ten or twelve little Parliaments, distributed throughout the narrow limits of half our island, would horrify him. He would not have the bother of them, even if he could afford the very heavy bill for their upkeep. Whatever Mr. Churchill's motive may have been—whether he was merely indulging his longing for the limelight, or whether he sought to obscure the Home Rule issue—he has certainly delivered a heavy blow at that reputation for shrewdness and sound commonsense, which he had rather rapidly acquired.

A LABOUR COMEDY.

THE sight of members of one Trade Union successfully picketting the office premises of another is ludicrous enough to justify the application of Reuter's description, "a Labour comedy," and after the first laugh is over the observer will be in some doubt regarding the side on which his sympathy should be bestowed, though after some consideration we think the clerks will have it. The position is really simple, but it teaches the lesson, and teaches it profoundly, that even a "Trade Union" is prepared to resist what it believes to be an unjust demand from its own employes. Most people will concede the claim, however, that if a railway servant is entitled to demand his minimum wage so is a clerk, and if the former has a claim on his Union to have that wage enforced, so has the latter. Further, it seems reasonable to argue that if the Railwaymen's union is in order in pushing the interests of its members, the Clerks' Union is in a similar position. We should think it probable that some trade unionists will be forced to think the position over, and will be surprised, indeed of the curious inconsistency of which the railwaymen have been guilty does not lead to seccessions among the various organisations.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

THE Mahomedan cricket eleven are sincerely to be congratulated on their fine victory over the Presidency. The Moslems have, hitherto, not been regarded as of sufficiently heavy calibre to join in these annual contests, and, whether this was true or not twelve months ago, it certainly is not true to-day. Both in batting and bowling the Mahomedans are a side of promise, and we look to the coming match, with considerable interest. As to what will be the result of that match there is some speculation, and on Friday more than one experienced cricketer expressed the belief that it was an open chance. Of course, at cricket, more than at any other game, the best team does not always win—though the best team certainly won on Friday—and with a wicket such as that on the Marine Lines ground anything may happen. The final match will be keenly and closely contested and we hope and have little doubt that the best team will win.

THE P and O. Co.'s steamer "Himalaya" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 14th instant.

H. H. the Maharajah of Nabha has given five thousand rupees to the building fund of the Khalsa School at Gujranwala.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE GREAT RAINFALL.

A Ruined Countryside.

[BY "ASIATICUS."]

LONDON, AUG. 30.

In all seriousness, someone wrote to the papers yesterday, suggesting that last year's prayers for rain during the great drought were being answered this year! One is reminded of Dean Ramsay's story of the Scotch minister who held a special service to offer prayer for rain at a time when the country was badly in need of it. The church was crowded, and while the minister prayed and prayed the sky grew black and overcast. The good man redoubled his entreaties, and suddenly a terrific thunderstorm burst overhead and silenced him. The lightning flashed, the thunder crashed, the rain came down in sheets. After a while the minister could stand it no longer. "O Lord," he exclaimed, "we have prayed for rain, and we thank Thee for listening to our solicitations; but Oh, Lord, this is simply ridiculous!"

Such has been the feeling of most Englishmen this week, if not towards an all-wise Providence, at least towards the clerk of the weather. The memory of last summer, when I lived and slept in a double-fly tent in my garden for three months on end, seems like a dream. We have had the wettest summer I ever remember, the wettest August in living memory, and this week has been the culminating blow. Anglo-Indians on leave are bitter in their denunciations of the English climate, but they know the weather is equally bad abroad. Even the favoured Channel Islands have been drenched and cheerless. Germany and France have suffered badly, and the reports from Switzerland are full of woe. But this country has been the worst sufferer. Weatherwise people say that the heavy rainfall is due to the surface temperature of the Atlantic Ocean. I sympathise now with the young American lady who said she did not like the Atlantic, because it seemed "so paltry." Men are asking what has happened to the Gulf Stream, and why it has not warmed up that portion of the Atlantic in which we are chiefly interested. The public does not seem to be aware that investigations within the last decade have shown that the Gulf Stream does not come near England at all. It loses itself in a vast eddy off the West Coast of Africa, in the centre of which lies the Sargasso Sea. The influence of the Gulf Stream upon our shores is only very indirect. As it whirls round in its final eddy near Africa, it sets up a pressure which forces northward a strong drift of warm sub-tropical water of high salinity. It is this drift which loves our coast and keeps us free of icebergs and other Arctic phenomena. The popular idea that the Gulf Stream itself washes the coast of Cornwall is therefore wholly incorrect. Just now this famous current seems to have ceased work altogether.

THE RAINFALL.

I must confess that until this week I was always under the impression that the average rainfall of the United Kingdom was about 30 inches, and that this average was only slightly exceeded in localities regarded as particularly wet. Yesterday I found that this vague notion of mine was entirely wrong. The English Lake District and the Western Highlands have an average annual rainfall of 100 inches, which equals, if it does not exceed, your annual average in Bombay. But the rest of the country has this year furnished the best imitation of Bombay monsoon weather that it has ever been my evil fortune to witness in a "temperate" climate. One's clothes have got damp in wardrobes until one wished for the familiar "sigri" and drying basket. The salt grew clammy in the salt-cellars, and blue mould appeared on one's boots if they were neglected for a day.

It has not as a rule been a heavy rain this month. Its principal feature has been its steady persistence. It has gone on without ceasing day and night, and sometimes there has been no sunshine for days. The low temperatures have been equally unpleasant, and night frosts have been frequent. The district which has suffered worst has been East Anglia, as you will already have learned by telegraph. Norwich on Monday and during the early hours of Tuesday endured a total rainfall of 7·34 inches, of which more anon. This may not equal the rains in the Cherrapunji Hills or at Point de Galle, but it is unprecedented for England, except on one or two mountain tops, such as Ben Nevis. The Norwich fall is said to have been "cyclonic" in character, but experts deny that it was a "cloudburst." I cannot pretend to understand these nice distinctions, and can only say that the experience of East Anglia has been sufficiently devastating to render all precise definitions a matter of indifference.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The immediate result of the deplorably wet season is that farmers all over the country have been brought to the verge of ruin. This week's *Punch* has a cartoon depicting a disgusted farmer, addressing Mr. Lloyd George thus:—"You'd better try taxing water values." Certainly no more inauspicious moment could have been selected for the inauguration of the Government's new campaign against the land. The secret committees which are inquiring into the land question all over England will run the risk of lynching if they intrude just now upon farmer's ordinaries at market towns. It is authentically estimated that the loss to British agriculture from excessive rainfall during this month of August alone amounts to over £7,000,000. Bankruptcy stares thousands of farmers in the face. I was down in Hertfordshire on Tuesday, and trudged through several miry cornfields. The sodden sheaves of wheat were sprouting with long green shoots, and were absolutely worthless. The same spectacle can be witnessed in every county in England.

Fruit is being gathered in punts in some places, but it cannot be worth much when plucked. My own private experience is probably that of most fruit growers. In my rural retreat near London I had some pear trees which were carrying the biggest crop I have ever seen them bear. There has been no sun to ripen them, and the rain has so rotted the twigs that the fruit falls in showers unripe. The hay crop everywhere is mostly ruined. Flocks and herds have suffered severely, and experts predict that the prevalent dampness will produce widespread foot-rot among sheep. The worst of the whole situation is that there seems no prospect of better weather. New "depressions" are forming, according to the meteorologists, and we are confronted with the lugubrious prophecy that September may be as bad as August. If this prediction is fulfilled, 1912 will be the blackest year British agriculture has ever known. A sunny September may still bring some small relief.

THE FLOODS.

"England... is a fen of stagnant waters," wrote Wordsworth once, and the description is equally applicable at the present moment. Every river valley is a lake, and all over the country the sudden appearance of great inland swamps is reported. Peterborough, for instance, was for a time completely surrounded by water. Down the valley of the Severn there have been huge floods. Oddly enough, the devastation has been less in the Thames Valley than in most other places. The bridge at Eton, hard by which stands the residence of one of your Members of Council, has never been in danger of even partial submergence. The reason is that the devices for handling flood water on the Thames are far more efficient than they used to be. It is unlikely that one may again be able to proceed by boat from Boulter's Lock through the gardens of flooded villas to the main street of Maidenhead, as I did once some years ago.

In Norfolk nearly eighty bridges are reported to be either washed away or dangerously unsafe. The train service was completely suspended on several lines in East Anglia. Hundreds of holiday-makers were stranded all night at wayside stations, with nothing to eat until compassionate farmers drove through the roaring waters with supplies of bread and milk. In one express which was held up, most of the passengers slept in the restaurant car, having first cleared it of everything eatable. The number of motor-cars which were caught in the floods seems to have been very great, and is an incidental revelation of the ubiquity of the motor-car in the summer months. A feature of the visitation was the swiftness of the onrush of water. It poured along several tracts in Norfolk like a tidal wave. A postmaster desperately trying to carry the mails to some point in communication with the world without, was caught by a great swirl of the flood. His cart was overturned, his horse was drowned, and he himself narrowly escaped with his life. A coachman was driving cautiously through the darkness, when his horse suddenly stopped and showed signs of terror. The man got down to soothe it, and found he was on the edge of a great gap in the road, where a bridge had been swept away. A narrative of the experiences of yachtsmen on the Norfolk Broads reads like the account of a typhoon in the China seas. Dozens of yachts and wherries and motor-boats have gone to the bottom.

THE PLACIDITY OF LONDON.

Personally I have seen hardly anything of these tempestuous experiences, and only record what I have read or have been told. But incidentally, as I have pursued my daily duties, I have been musing upon the outward imperturbability of London. Nothing ever seems to disturb the normal placidity of the Great Wen. London is so vast, so over poweringly self-contained, so inconceivably populous, that nowadays no event, however unusual, seems to make any impression upon it. It is like a great ant-heap. You may kick aside a piece of the hillock, but the ants keep on hurrying about, apparently as usual. Yesterday there was a tragic railway collision at Vauxhall. The killed and injured were swiftly removed, the damaged train thrust into some unknown retreat, and the irresistible tide of London traffic rolled unconsciously on. A year ago the railway stations were filled with troops owing to the strike. London gazed with mild surprise at the soldiery, shrugged its shoulders, and went its way unmoved to Upper Tooting, or wherever "the great heart" throbs at night.

Such disasters as that at Norwich are regarded with detached interest not very distinguishable from unconcern. London is too big and too engrossed to spare much time for thinking about external events. It rises superior to the wildest vicissitudes of the weather. This month we have had rain without ceasing. London adapted itself to the unusual conditions almost without remark. The restaurants are crammed, the theatres are packed, every seat is taken in the "picture palaces." That is the only sign that London is conscious of anything abnormal. To me there is something almost inhuman in the intense self-concentration of London. Even a Royal pageant, or a Coronation, is apparently regarded as meant for the edification of the metropolis alone. Yet this generation has had one glimpse of the latent possibilities of this vast agglomeration of humanity. It obtained it on Mafeking Night, a swift revelation of the emotional outbursts of which London is still capable when deeply moved.

THE PLIGHT OF NORWICH.

I have said in these rambling impressions very little of the plight of Norwich, because I am well aware that you will have learned all about it through Reuter. Yet the condition of Norwich is very serious. The town is traversed by a river, the Wensum, which is little more than a brook. The houses of the poorer classes cluster along the banks of this river. The dwellings of the well-to-do are on higher ground on each side. There is very little difference in the levels between the bed of the Wensum at Norwich and the sea, and when it is high tide on the coast the river waters are banked up. The tiny Wensum was quite unable to carry away the storm water when Norwich received over seven inches of rain in 29 hours. The flood poured into the streets, and a square mile of the town was submerged. One correspondent says that he was rowing about among chimney pots. The water cut off one-half of the town from the other half. Ten thousand people were temporarily rendered homeless. The electric light failed, and many were only rescued from their houses with difficulty. Such, in brief, is the nature of the calamity which overtook Norwich.

I notice that now the waters are subsiding the special correspondents complain that there is "little to see." They are evidently unaware that the only time to realise the distressing tragedy of a flooded city is when the inundation is at its height. I once saw a large part of the town of Taunton, in Somerset, temporarily submerged. It was at a time of heavy rainfall, following close upon the worst snow blizzard the West Countree has ever experienced in modern times. The town is traversed by the River Tone, which was then spanned by an old stone bridge with huge buttresses. Wreckage and floating trees suddenly blocked the arches of the bridge. The river rose and impetuously carved a fresh course for itself through some of the main streets of the town. At the height of the flood, during the night, a great fire broke out and lit up the whole scene in a startling manner. Next morning the river had poured back into its natural course a mile lower down. But the real tragedy lay in the ruined homes, in the damp and unhealthy rooms left covered with slime. So it will be at Norwich. Many of the houses have collapsed, many more are pronounced unsafe. It will be long before the county town of Norfolk will recover from its dire experiences.

ASIATICUS.

THE *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent states that the Amir of Afghanistan is to hold a durbar at Kabul this week, in honour of the Id.

Two squadrons of the Imperial Service Cavalry, two companies of the Imperial Service Infantry and the State Band have been ordered from Jammu to Srinagar, for the ceremonies connected with the visit of the H. E. the Viceroy to Kashmir.

HOME RULE RIOTS BEGIN.

OUTBREAK ON A FOOTBALL GROUND.

Police in a Critical Condition.

REVOLVER-SHOTS, CLINKERS AND BRICKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

Forty-eight persons were taken to hospital, most of them in a critical condition from revolver wounds, as the result of a riot on the Celtic Park football ground on Saturday afternoon. The occasion was a league match between the Belfast Celtic and Lingfield. At half-time Lingfield was leading by one goal to nil, when the partisans of Belfast Celtic unfurled a green and white banner, and started parading up and down the ground.

The supporters of Lingfield replied by displaying a Union Jack, and immediately the playing ground was transformed into a battle-field, stones, bricks and huge clinkers flying through the air. Thousands of combatants took part, and men fell bleeding from several revolver shots.

The spectators on the grand-stand watched the disturbance spell-bound. The police, at first were powerless, but were subsequently reinforced and separated the mob, after which ambulances were busy picking up the wounded. No arrests were made. The city was quiet in the evening.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Date of Opening Officially Announced.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 15.

It is officially stated that the Panama Canal will be opened for traffic in the autumn of 1913.

MANŒUVRES IN EUROPE.

French General and Whole Staff Captured.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

General Marion, directing the operations of the Red Army in the French manœuvres, has been captured, with his whole staff, by cavalry.

An exciting incident happened in the German manœuvres, an aeroplane chasing an air-ship and passing a hundred feet above it, from which position it could have dropped a bomb.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The report of the German general staff on the manœuvres emphasises the decisive role played by the cavalry. It points out that the aerocraft in no wise rendered cavalry reconnaissances superfluous, since during two days out of five, the machines and airships were unable to fly.

GERMAN VESSEL SUNK.

BERLIN, SEPT. 14.

During the manœuvres, a torpedo-boat collided north of Heligoland with the battleship "Zaehringen". The former vessel sank. Seven men are missing.

FRENCH ENTHUSIASM.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The French are enthusiastic over the success of their aeroplanes in the manœuvres, where the opposing armies each employed a fleet of 'planes. It is asserted that the results were so remarkable as to revolutionise tactics.

M. Millerand, Minister of War, entertaining the foreign officers to lunch at Moncontour, specially welcomed the Grand Duke Nicholas and Major-General Wilson.

CHINESE FINANCE.

London Loan not to go Through.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 14.

The State Department learns that the new Chinese Minister of Finance has repudiated the tentative contract with British private banking interests for a loan of ten millions sterling, and has reopened negotiations with the six-Power group with every prospect of success.

PEKING, SEPT. 15.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, has informed China that Britain does not favour the loan, the contract for which was signed by the Chinese Minister in London and a London house.

A CRUISER ASHORE.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

A Lloyds telegram from Port Said states that the cruiser "Talbot" is ashore and will have to be lightened before she can float.

RAINS IN CANADA.

WINNIPEG, SEPT. 15,

Protracted rains in the west are seriously interfering with harvesting, and are causing injury to grade wheat.

THE NEW YORK MURDER.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 15.

Gyp the Blood and Lefty Louis, the two missing men, implicated in the murder of the gambler named Rosenthal, have been arrested at Brooklyn and taken to the police head quarters.

RECORD RIFLE-SHOOTING.

OTTAWA, SEPT. 15.

America has won the Palma trophy with 1,720 points, Canada scoring 1,712.

Both scores are world's records for fifteen shots, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, by teams of eight.

HUGE DEVOLUTION SCHEME

Many Parliaments in the United Kingdom.

TEN OR TWELVE FOR ENGLAND.

Mr. Churchill's Ideal of Government.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

In a striking speech at Dundee, Mr. Winston Churchill said that the Government intended that Irish Home Rule should be the fore-runner of a general system of self-government in all the four countries. The establishment of Parliaments in Wales and Scotland would be simple enough, but England was so great and populous that an English Parliament would inevitably be almost as powerful as an Imperial Parliament, and a quarrel between the two might tear the State in half, bringing great evils.

A workable federal system would necessitate the division of England into several great self-governing areas. Some of these could be readily discerned. There were four great areas in England, which might well have conscious political identity. These were Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands and Greater London. Other parts would not be so easy to deal with, but the difficulties were not insoluble.

The prospect of ten or twelve legislatures did not disturb him, and he instanced the federal systems in far less popolous dominions.

LAND POLICY.

Mr. Churchill added that the Government's land policy would not be one of confiscation, but would be a sober policy, which would have regard to existing circumstances.

UNIONIST RIDICULE.

The Unionist papers ridicule Mr. Churchill's federal idea, and presume that it is advanced in order to minimise the proposal of Home Rule for Ireland.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Though Mr. Churchill was careful to say that he only spoke tentatively and speculatively, and in no wise on behalf of the Government, his speech on Federalism has caused a sensation in all parties. The Unionists ridicule his ideas as a preposterous fantasy, and declare that they shatter the case for the present Home Rule Bill, being obviously advanced as a sop to Ulster.

The *Star* says the speech would have been admirable as a lecture before the British Association, but as a speech to constituents is likely to do harm by diverting attention from the urgent problem of Home Rule.

The *Daily Chronicle* says it is not federalism but folly. Mr. Churchill provides arguments for the advocates of the separate treatment of North-East Ulster.

MINISTERIAL REPUDIATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, speaking at Hartlepool, said that Mr. Churchill's interesting suggestion regarding devolution was not for to-day nor to-morrow, but for the consideration of the future.

LIBERAL-LABOUR SPLIT.

Mr. Samuel Wants Electoral Reform.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The split between the Liberal and Labour parties is further emphasised by the decision of the Liberals to oppose Mr. Keir Hardie at Merthyr Tydvil, and that of the Labour party to attack the Liberal seat at Sowerby.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, in a speech at Hartlepool, referring to the triangular contests, said it might be necessary to change the electoral machinery, by the adoption of the principle of a transferable vote. He would rather face the danger of the formation of groups in the House of Commons than suffer present evils.

The Sowerby division of the West Riding of Yorkshire is represented by Mr. J. S. Higham, a cotton manufacturer of Acerington, who at the last election was unopposed.

DEAR FOOD IN GERMANY.

Big Shipment of Mutton from Australia.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

In connection with the dear food agitation in Germany, it is announced that a steamer leaves Adelaide on November 6th, with a hundred thousand carcases of mutton, specially prepared to comply with the German inspection laws, which, apart from the duty of 2 1-5 pence in the pound, have hitherto been regarded as prohibitive.

FIGHTING IN MONGOLIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 14.

A message from Mukden states that the 3rd division, stationed at Paotingfu, is going to Manchuria to reinforce the troops operating against the Mongolians.

EARTHQUAKES IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 15.

Four slight earthquake shocks occurred yesterday morning, lasting altogether 95 secs. Panic took place among the population, and many families camped out in the open all night.

AMERICAN HURRICANE.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, SEPT. 15.

A hurricane here has caused damage to property estimated at 100,000 dollars.

Several vessels, included the Leyland liner "Meltonian," and scores of small craft, have been driven ashore.

BRITISH RUNNING RECORD.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

At the South London Harriers' sports to-day, Applegarth won the two hundred yards in 19⅘ seconds. This constitutes a British record.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The death is announced in Berlin of ex-Burgomaster Kirschner.

THE MIKADO'S FUNERAL.

Strange Ceremonies in Tokio.

GEN. NOGI COMMITS SUICIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, SEPT. 13.

The coffin of the Mikado, ten feet long by five feet wide, weighing a ton and half and covered with a rich white cloth, was brought in the evening to the funeral car, waiting in the courtyard of the palace, where watchfires lit up the scene. The coffin was attended by a procession of court officials, bearing lighted candles.

The funeral car was of antique Chinese design and drawn by five oxen. Its wheels were cunningly constructed, so as to make seven different melancholy creaking sounds.

The impressive cortege started, amid gun salutes, for the Aoyama Parade-Ground. The troops and bluejackets were all on foot. Princes, ministers, peers and commoners, all the highest in the land with hundreds of retainers and attendants, bearing ancient martial ornaments and wierd symbols, were interspersed with musicians playing ancient instruments. There were also eight hundred torch-bearers.

The route was kept by troops and bluejackets, including five hundred British sailors, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe. The whole way was thronged with dense, silent crowds. Giant mourning trees were much in evidence, the route being further decorated by pine logs, blazing braziers, poles, surmounted by powerful electric lights, and Venetian masts swathed with black and yellow. Mourning lanterns were hung out from every house.

On arrival at the parade-ground, the Emperor in the uniform of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Empress, in native court dress, with hair dishevelled, met and saluted the car. The funeral service was similar to the one held in the morning and culminated in an impressive scene, the Emperor advancing and praying silently over the coffin.

His Majesty then read an address of lamentation.

The Empress and members of the Imperial family then did homage to the dead in patriotic orations. This concluded the ceremony.

The coffin was afterwards placed in a train for conveyance to Kyoto for burial.

TOKIO, SEPT. 14.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Henry of Prussia, and other envoys, attended the funeral service on the Aoyama Parade-Ground, but not the ceremony at the Palace.

SOLEMN MIDNIGHT GUN.

TOKIO, SEPT. 14.

The report of a gun at midnight announced to the multitudes the supreme moment of the ceremony. Their Majesties advanced to worship before the bier on the Parade-Ground, the entire assemblage standing with bowed heads, while thousands of bells from the Buddhist temples and Christian churches tolled, and minute guns boomed on sea and land. All the work of the country was suspended for three minutes.

Military and naval pall-bearers walked beside the funeral car, included General Kuroki, General Oku, Admiral Togo, Baron Saito and Admiral Ijuin.

The fact was much commented upon that the Marquis Katsura rode in the same carriage as the Emperor to the Parade Ground.

The remains were placed on a train for Kyoto at two o'clock in the morning, a squadron in Tokio Bay firing a salute. The entire route to Yokohama was lighted by electricity.

THE INTERMENT.

TOKIO, SEPT. 14.

The Mikado was solemnly interred at Kyoto to-day. A double line of soldiers and sailors lined the specially-made road from the station, to the mountain, on the summit of which the tomb was situated.

A hundred farmers bore the palanquin to the foot of the mountain, where it was placed on a special carrier and drawn to the summit by means of a wire-cable railway. All except the funeral commissioners and their assistants remained at the foot of the mountain.

NOGI'S DEVOTIONAL DEATH.

TOKIO, SEPT. 14.

General Nogi, the capturer of Port Arthur, and his wife, have committed suicide.

General Nogi cut his throat with a short sword, and his wife stabbed herself in the stomach at the moment, when the gun fired, announcing the departure of the funeral procession from the Palace. The tragedy took place at their modest home at Akasaki.

Both dressed themselves in Japanese costume, and drank a farewell draught of saki from cups presented by the late Emperor, whose draped portrait was on the wall.

A letter, understood to be addressed to the Emperor, was found beside the bodies.

A student, who was residing with General Nogi, entered the room, and found them breathing their last.

LATER.

Yesterday morning General Nogi and his wife were photographed in their garden. General Nogi attended the early morning ceremony at the Palace, and visited the room, where the Mikado was lying in state.

His suicide is regarded as a magnificent deed.

The usual posthumous honours will be postponed, while the nation is in mourning. General Nogi is officially not dead. He left letters of explanation, particularly one apologising to Prince Arthur of Connaught.

General Nogi was, perhaps, the most pathetic figure of the Russo-Japanese war. It was he who, having lost both his sons in the war, wished that their funeral should be postponed in order that his own could be associated with it—for he hardly dared hope to come out of the inferno of Port Arthur alive. They called him "Nogi the Ruthless," yet his tears fell fast as he gazed on the frightful slaughter, which he was obliged to ask his men to accept in order to succeed. Nogi was in his sixty-third year, and he had been engaged in active warfare periodically since the sixties, when he fought valiantly in the Japanese civil wars and was repeatedly wounded. Indomitable in the field, Nogi literally was the idol of his men. In front of them at Port Arthur he never gave any indication of the mental sufferings he underwent, "but it was seen by his staff," a correspondent wrote, "that, for all his cheery ways and confident mien during the day, sometimes when night came and he believed himself alone and unobserved, he would sit for hours with his head bowed on his hands, the tears welling through his fingers." And when victory came at last, never was there so modest a conqueror. In reply to innumerable congratulatory messages from England, he sent this characteristic message to London: "After spending so many months and sacrificing so many lives in the taking of Port Arthur, I feel unworthy of praise. But knowing the sympathy of the people of England, not only my self but my soldiers heartily rejoice. As representing the Army, I desire to send heartfelt thanks."

OBEISANCE IN LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The ceremony of doing obeisance to the remains of the late Emperor of Japan, at the private residence of the Japanese Ambassador in London, was attended by the whole Embassy and Consulate, and over a hundred members of the Japanese colony.

Baron Kato, the Ambassador, read an address to the spirit of Mutushito, extolling his virtues, and all present then filed past his portrait, doing homage.

OBSERVANCES IN INDIA.

The Japanese community of Bombay held a special gathering of mourning on Friday, at which an address, descriptive of the virtues of the late Emperor, was delivered by the Japanese Consul. On Saturday and yesterday all flags on public buildings flew at half-mast.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

The Japanese in Calcutta are observing strict mourning to-day on account of the funeral of the late Emperor. All the Japanese shops and the other places of business are closed, and flags have been flown at half-mast. Memorial services were held in all the Buddhist temples in Calcutta, in which large numbers of Chinese, Burmese, Tibetans and Assamese Budhists joined. Japanese, who ordinarily adopt European dress, are seen in their native costume.

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

Agreement to Stop Royalist Plots.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LISBON, SEPT. 14.

An agreement has been concluded with Spain for the expulsion of the Monarchist leaders, the trial of conspirators, who are subject to the Spanish penal code, and the prohibition of return to Spain for three years of conspirators emigrating to Brazil. A permanent reciprocal agreement is being drafted to prevent future conspiracies.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

A New Appointment and a New Ship.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The super-Dreadnought "Audacious" was launched at Birkenhead, to-day, by the Countess of Lytton.

The vessel's displacement is 23,000 tons, and her speed 21 knots. She carries 13·5 guns.

In pursuance of the Admiralty scheme reorganisation Rear-Admiral Waymouth becomes Director of Naval Equipment.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

Four 9,000 Ton Ships for the Indian Trade.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Peninsular and Oriental Co. has ordered four more 9,000 ton vessels, chiefly for the Indian trade. The ships will also accommodate 150 saloon passengers each.

RUBBER-GROWING.

Brazil Fears Competition from the East.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 14.

The annual report of the Minister of Finance, which has been presented to Congress, contains a warning of danger threatening the rubber trade, owing to the competition of India, Sumatra and Ceylon. Brazil still has priority regarding quality and quantity, but East Indian rubber has the advantage of cheaper production, and will shortly have an advantage in quality. The report adds that calculations place the rubber crisis between 1915 and 1917, and insists upon the necessity for encouraging other agricultural products besides coffee and rubber.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Big Arbitration Scheme Adopted.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Federation of Cotton Spinners, at a meeting in Manchester, adopted rules for submitting to arbitration differences between the cotton spinners and manufacturers of England, Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Russia, Spain and Switzerland, removing points of dispute from the law courts to trade experts.

AVIATION ACCIDENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

At an aviation meeting at Ponferrado, in Spain, an aviator, in avoiding the crowd, collided with the grand stand. Ten persons were severely injured.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

In the match at Hastings, the South Africans beat the Gentlemen of England by six wickets.

An eleven got together by Mr. C. B. Fry defeated the Australians by eight wickets at Bray, Ireland.

CALCUTTA LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 15.

Tenders for the Calcutta Municipal 34 lakhs loan were opened to-day, and they aggregated over 57 lakhs, the average rate tendering being 98-8. The highest rate was 102-12. Tenders at 99-5 and over were accepted to the extent of 34 lakhs.

SIMLA BOY SCOUTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

The Simla Boy Scouts returned this afternoon from a successful three days camp at Taradevi, where they had put in some useful work. A leopard was seen one night in the camp, and the boys had an exciting time chasing it.

A POLITICAL INTRIGUE.

Sudden Deportations from Hyderabad.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 14.

Hyderabad has for many days been agog with excitement regarding the investigation, which is being made personally by H. H. the Nizam and the Resident, into an intrigue believed to be one of political significance in connection with which the services of Mr. Hardless, the Calcutta handwriting expert, had been engaged. With that startling suddenness, which usually characterizes important measures in Hyderabad, peremptory orders were issued to-day for the immediate deportation of an employee in the Accountant General's office named Shabirali Khan and three vakils, named Syed Ahmed Afsir, Kaja Moin-noodin and Kaiser.

SWADESHI FAIR IN CALCUTTA.

"In the Sunshine of Official Patronage."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

The opening ceremony of the second session of the Swadeshi Mela took place this evening in a spacious pandal adjoining the Mela grounds in Cornwallis Street. Almost all the Bengalee leaders, besides a number of Europeans, Marwaris, Parsis and Madrasis were present. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, asking Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji to take the chair, said that the first mela was opened under official suspicion, but this year they were working in the sunshine of official patronage. In accordance with the tenor of his administration, the Governor had wished all success to the mela. Mr. Banerjea deplored the failure of some Swadeshi enterprises, but hoped in future they would be more careful. A second effort would be made this year to establish a Swadeshi Chamber of Commerce and Museum.

The Chairman, in declaring the mela open, said that for want of funds they had directed their attention to hand labour and cottage industries and they were successful in their development. He deplored that the area under cotton cultivation was not large, and observed that in an agricultural country like India middle-class farmers from the educated classes would be able to greatly improve agriculture.

Mr. R. D. Mehta, in proposing a vote of thanks, said that agricultural improvement in the way suggested by the Chairman was the only means of the regeneration of the country.

NIZAM'S VISIT TO SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 14.

His Highness the Nizam left Hydersabad for Simla at 10-45 last night, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Pinhey, Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, Political Secretary, Col. Sir Afsur-Ul-Mulk, Mr. Brian Egerton, Moulvie Ahmed Hussein, Nawab Sidik Jung, Nawab Nazir Nawaz-Ud-Dowla, Dr. Shamir Khan, Mr. Pendlebury, agent and manager, and Mr. Dunlop, Mr. O'Reilly Blackwood supervised the railway arrangements. At the request of H. E. the Viceroy, His Highness will return to Hyderabad one day later than intended, viz., the 23rd instant, and will leave for Bombay on the 4th of October next.

His Highness the Nizam will arrive at Simla at 16-30 on Monday the 16th and will leave Simla at 10-15 on the 20th.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPT. 14.

Sir John Hewett has left Rampur for Bareilly, where he will make over charge to Sir James Meston to-morrow.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 15.

Prior to handing over charge at Bareilly, Sir John Hewett received farewell addresses from the Kshatriya community and the local Municipal Board, to which His Honour replied.

CHINESE AND TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 14.

News from Darjeeling shows that no friction has so far occurred in connection with the march of the Chinese garrison from Lhassa. The soldiers seem quite content to leave.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 31st August, show a gain of Rs. 26,558,576, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1911-1912.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a school building at Paksey for the use of the children of the Indian staff, stationed at that station in connection with the construction of the Lower Ganges Bridge at Sara.

THE DAGSHAI MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

Mr. Beazely, Assistant Commissioner, has passed orders this morning in the Dagshai murder case, in which Private Britland was accused of murdering Private Empson. A preliminary enquiry was held at Dagshai on the 11th instant. Charges were framed to-day under Section 302 I. P. C. and the accused was committed to take his trial at the Chief Court, Lahore. It is understood that the case will be heard about the second week of October.

STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 15.

On the occasion of the Viceregal entry into Delhi on the 23rd of December, the state procession will probably proceed from the railway station to the Fort, where certain official ceremonials will take place, and then by way of Chandni Chowk to the Puri Gate. Troops will line the route throughout the city.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Peace Prospects in Tripoli.

UNREST IN TURKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUG. 31.

The illness of the German Emperor has given the Crown Prince a more serious part to play than often falls to his lot. The taking over of some of the Emperor's duties by his son is an opportunity, and the doings of the young Crown Prince are being closely, but very sympathetically, followed by many thousands in the German Empire. It is rumoured, though it is not easy to say on what the rumour is founded—though one quickly suspects that the wish here is parent to the thought—that something more than mere thanks and congratulations may result from the Crown Prince's duties at the manœuvres in Saxony. They may lead to a closing up of the breach which has separated him from his father for some few years past, and may also lead to the definite conclusion of his so-called "exile" in Danzig. Already several announcements have appeared, and have immediately been denied, certifying that the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess were to be in Berlin for the Court festivities this season. The matter seemed just as uncertain as ever, and there was nothing to help one to foretell whether the Crown Prince's garrison life at Danzig would last another year, or was soon to come to an end. However, it now seems clear that the uncertain health of the Empress will lead to the delegation of some of her duties during the Court festivities to her daughter-in-law. This would mean a temporary sojourn in Berlin of the Crown Prince and Princess, and the present duties in the manœuvres are thought to be a very favourable opportunity for the Emperor to make this temporary sojourn more permanent by giving the Crown Prince his promise and predestined command at Potsdam.

There are several reasons why this change is desired, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard." First of all, the Crown Prince's undoubted popularity naturally leads his admirers to wish that he should be more of a figure in Court life, and, secondly, many in the high Government offices with whom the Empire and the flag count for infinitely more than any small difference between a young prince and his father, think that it is high time the Heir to the Throne should have some real close and even responsible acquaintance with State affairs. Even those who so severely criticised the Crown Prince's attitude in the Reichstag debate last year are insistent on the second point. They do not fear the much-talked-of chauvinism of the prince. If it exists, it is more moderate than is supposed, they say, and in any case it is somewhat to be excused in a young prince with military training kept out of touch with the principal affairs of State. There is no innate recklessness; training will soon show him how slowly Imperial policies have to develop. Such are the opinions of the Crown Prince's more responsible admirers, who see in him a generous, bright-hearted young man with many-sided capabilities and a much greater gift for serious thought than appearances—and popular legend—might indicate. It is rather unfortunate, they say, that he should so often be photographed on the racecourse or at some smart, but comparatively frivolous, society function; it would be libel to argue that this is really the character of the Imperial Heir. These pleaders have something more than friendly conviction to go upon, moreover; they have letters from the Crown Prince, including one or two to his friends, Count Hochberg, in which the desire to learn the arts of statesmanship or kingcraft, and still more, the wish to see the breach between himself and his father definitely healed are most plainly stated with a certain naivete which has made a strong appeal to many of those who have seen these letters.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S ILLNESS.

Thursday morning's Berlin newspapers contained extracts from the unpublished letters of Gustav Freytag regarding the illness and death of the Emperor Frederick. Three of the letters disclose many details hitherto unknown. The novelist writes that as early as May 17 1887, the Emperor, then the Crown Prince, was suspected to be suffering from cancer of the larynx. The Prince himself told Admiral von Stosch that he would be quite content to die, and only the fact that he would leave behind him three daughters unprovided for would cause him a pang at parting. On May 23, the writer says, some hope was entertained of saving the Crown Prince's life, but not his voice. Two days later the proposed operation was postponed, as Sir Morell Mackenzie declared that he was prepared to remove the swelling by cauterisation. The German doctors apparently doubted the efficacy of such treatment, but an attempt to carry it out was considered. On the 30th Professor Bergmann gave it as his opinion that the worst was to be feared, and that there was danger in delay. The small ulcer, says Gustav Freytag, proved after all to be of a cancerous nature, and the doctors expressed this opinion in writing to the Ministry of the Household. In a communication, on May 30, Baron von Roggenbach, confidential adviser to the late Emperor Frederick, said that the idea that the Crown Prince should go to England for treatment by Sir Morell Mackenzie was most strenuously opposed by the doctors. The Crown Prince, however, wrote to the Emperor for his permission to go and the Emperor replied:—"My son is not a child. It is his last hope. I cannot refuse his request and thus shatter this hope".

TRIPOLI PEACE PROSPECTS.

M. Barrere, the French Ambassador in Rome on Wednesday, had a long conversation with M. Poincare, the Premier, on the question of peace negotiations. The "Echo de Paris" publishes information given, as it states, by "a highly placed diplomatic personage," who says that peace is nearer than official Italian communiques would lead one to think. He says that the representatives of both countries who have held meetings at Evian-les-Bains and Lausanne, have practically arrived at an understanding upon the following essential points:—Italy will not insist on the decree of annexation being mentioned in the peace treaty. Turkey will likewise not insist on her sovereignty in Tripoli being recognised in the text. Italy will allow the Turkish forces to concentrate in some part of Cyrenaica as soon as an armistice is concluded, to await a final settlement of the whole question. Italy is ready to pay a considerable indemnity for the domain lands in Tripoli. After peace has been concluded Italy is ready to evacuate the Ægean Islands by degrees, according as the question of the occupation of the hinterland has received solution. On the other hand, the "Excelsior," Geneva correspondent questions whether much progress has been made up to the present. He quotes the "Journal de Geneve," which is seldom inaccurate, as saying that if the Italians admit extra official negotiations it is because they wish to avoid the appearance of being desirous of concluding peace. Then again, in the case of failure the Government would be able completely to disavow all proposals made by Italian negociators. The only real difficulty is the annexation decree, and the day Turkey ceases to contest the principle of Italian sovereignty over Tripoli, peace will be concluded. The Genevese journal gives a synopsis of the proposals, which in general resemble those of the "Echo de Paris." It says that Turkey will not be asked explicitly to recognise the annexation, but would simply withdraw her troops. After this the Porte could diplomatically protest against the Italian occupation of Tripoli, as it still does against that of Tunis and Egypt. This formal protest would matter no more to Italy than do those respecting Tunis and Egypt disturb France and England. All she wants is that Turkey should cease fomenting and supporting the Arab resistance. The above pretty fairly represents the actual state of the proposals of Italy, even in their most diplomatic form. The end will probably have to be gilded more substantially before it can be swallowed by Turkey, but it seems clear that it has been resolutely offered, and has been viewed as a possible necessity, however disagreeable. Under these circumstances, especially when the Italian Embassy enters into a discussion with the French Government, as double as has also been the case with the British Government and others, there are considerable grounds for hoping that a solution is not very far off, even if it is not yet actually in sight.

TURKISH POLITICAL UNREST.

About sixty gendarmes, led by two officers, said to belong to the Party of Union and Progress, made a demonstration against the Turkish Government in the early hours of Wednesday morning in the streets of the Galata quarter of Constantinople. The demonstrators were promptly surrounded by troops, and were arrested after surrendering. The exact nature of the demonstration has not yet been ascertained, but military precautions were adopted during the night in anticipation of disturbances breaking out. According to the Greek newspaper "Patrie," the Director of Police at Pera, is reported to have admitted the existence of great danger to public order but, thanks to the prompt measures of the authorities, the danger was removed. According to the same journal the incident consisted of a mutiny of infantry against the Government. While the "Ikdam" speaks of the gendarmes, the commander of the Galata gendarmery categorically denies that there was any demonstration by his men, and explains that the report originated probably in information received at the Ministry of War that a military demonstration had been planned, whereupon the Minister of War ordered the despatch of a cavalry patrol to the spot. This force returned to barracks after ascertaining that all was quiet.

The Porte has addressed instructions to its representatives in the capitals of the Powers containing the views of the Government with reference to Count Berchtold's communication to the Powers (proposing a conference on the Balkan situation), and outlining the language the Ottoman representatives should employ in the event of their being approached on the subject by the Governments to which they are accredited. This reply is substantially as already reported—that the Porte cannot listen to proposals of the Powers affecting the internal policy of Turkey.

TURKISH REPLY TO SERVIA.

What threatened to prove a fresh element of discord in the Balkan situation—a reported massacre of Servians at Sienitza and Bielopolich, in the Sanjak of Novi Pazar—appears, according to a telegram from Constantinople, to be merely exuberance of spirits on the part of Albanians returning to their homes after the march on Uskub. "It is supposed," says the telegram, "that the exodus of Servians from Sienitza and Bielopolich is due to the return of Albanians from Uskub, who, having sacked the Government stores of rifles en route, arrived armed at their homes, and have probably been manifesting their satisfaction in the usual Albanian style—viz., by discharging their rifles, thus creating disquietude among the Christians, who, fearing attack, fled into Servia." A Salonika telegram adds that the Albanians pillaged the rifle depots of Prizrend, Djakova, Ipek, Mitrovitza, and Sienitza, and seized 17,000 rifles. Having received a strong remonstrance from the Servian Legation, which alleges that panic prevails amongst the population of Sienitza and Bielopolich, the Porte, while maintaining that there is nothing to show that massacres have occurred, has replied with assurance that order will be maintained, and that the Government is already taking measures to establish its authority.

Something of the atmosphere of comic opera is given to the Albanian revolt by Reuter's Salonika correspondent, who writes:—"The great Albanian cheap trip is at an end, and the excursionists, jaded yet happy, are wending their way homewards hugging their new rifles and their well filled cartridge pouches, rattling in their pockets the good gold which compensates their patriotic efforts, and laughing consumedly at the slimness with which they consider they have circumvented the Turks. They have enjoyed railways and telegraphs, of both of which they have made the freest use in more than one sense of the word; they have even tasted the delights of the cinematograph at Uskub.—They have got abundant material for many a winter evening's tale, and who can doubt that they will be keen to repeat an excursion which has been such an unqualified success! It is now reported that in their role of protectors of the Ottoman Empire they have addressed an energetic ultimatum to Montenegro, peremptorily requiring that little Power to withdraw its troops from Ottoman territory." As to the dispute with Montenegro, it is reported from Constantinople that with the exception of an occasional exchange of shots on the Montenegrin frontier, to which no importance is attached, the situation remains stationary. It appears that Montenegro is prepared to arrest her military preparations, provided the Porte undertakes to withdraw the Turkish troops from the frontier region. In official circles it is declared, however, that the presence of Turkish troops is necessary to keep the Albanians in check, otherwise they might attempt to attack the Montenegrins.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 15.

The United Provinces Government have replied to the circular letter from the Government of India with regard to the necessity for further legislation in respect of the present sale of adulterated foods and drugs. The replies of other local administrations are awaited.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 14.

There will be no Chitral reliefs this year and consequently no movement of any troops to Chakdarra in Swat Valley.

STATION ORDERS.

By Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Vaughan,

Commanding Troops, Bombay.

The Officer Commanding, 1st Bn., The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is authorised to pitch the usual Segregation Camp, at Ojhara Point, for the Trooping Season 1912-13, from the 1st October.

Lieut-Colonel F. A. Smith, 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput Light Infantry, is granted 6 days' leave of absence from 17th September.

Duties for the ensuing week.—Field Officer, Major W. H. W. Hope, Royal Garrison Artillery; next for duty, Captain A. H. McCleverty, 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput Light Infantry. Medical Officer, Captain F. A. McCammon, Royal Army Medical Corps; next for duty, Captain A. Hendry, Royal Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

2nd-Lieut. R. G. Roberts, 7th Dragoon Guards, for 1 month and 18 days, in India, on medical certificate.

Captain G. S. Tovey, 9th Ammunition Column, R. F. A., for one month and 18 days, in India.

2nd-Lieut. F. M. Davenport, 1st Bn., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, for 23 days, in India.

Captain M. H. B. Geddes, 64th Pioneers, for 8 months, ex India, on medical certificate.

Captain C. A. J. Smith, 109th Infantry, for 1 year, ex India.

Captain S. L. Wace, Supply and Transport Corps, for 8 months, ex India.

Lieut. O. T. Frit, Royal Field Artillery, for 1 month, in India.

Captain R. J. Ford, 2nd Bn, Worcestershire Regiment, for 153 days, ex India.

Major C. E. N. Pearstl y, 42nd Deoli Regiment, for 1 year, ex India.

Major A. H. Coke, 96th Berar Infantry, for 1 year, ex India.

Captain J. C. B. Stand, Indian Medical Service for 90 days, ex India.

2nd Lieut. V. E. Holland, 7th Hussars, has been ordered to embark for India about the 19th September, to join his regiment.

Lieutenant C. Edwards-Collins, 38rd Light Cavalry, has been appointed Adjutant.

Captain G. B. Merriott, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers.

Captain J. H. McCudden, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander, from 29th August, 1912.

Captain C. E. H. Wentle, 96th Berar Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Lieutenant C. A. Loch, 113th Infantry, has been appointed Quartermaster.

Major G. P. T. Grube, Indian Medical Service, has been appointed to the permanent medical charge of the 113th Infantry at Deesa.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Naval Problem.

The following news, later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers :—

London, Aug. 31

The "Times" disavows having anticipated in its recent article on naval matters a separate Australian policy in the Pacific, as a Sydney cablegram suggests. It denies having been immediately concerned in the arrangements for the Defence Conference in 1909, and it asserts : "The Empire must ultimately choose between separate policies with separate fleet, or one policy with a single fleet. We always cordially approved of Australia's present form of assistance as the only policy at present open ; but satisfaction with it as an immediate measure of advance over subscription must not induce the belief that security is thus permanently guaranteed by measures of that kind. A single policy cannot be reconciled with divided fleets, which cannot be galvanised at the touch of war into corporate life. We cannot have three or four navies in peace time and one navy in war time. Naval history has shewn the disasters resulting from allied fleets. The memorandum issued last year provided a statesmanlike solution of many immediate problems, but it did not deal with the problem as a whole. The visit of the Canadian Prime Minister opened the eyes of many persons to features previously not apparent and not likely to lead by practical steps towards the ideal of one policy one fleet without prejudice to the constitutional rights embodied in the principle of local navies under separate control."

The "Daily News" remarks: "A single Imperial fleet under single control has no chance of acceptance in the Dominions. The moral of the Imperial Conferences is that Imperial Federation has lost whatever influence it had in the Dominions. Those in the motherland who are faithful to the federation idea imagine that they will be able to do in the face of panic and international hatred what they are unable to do in an atmosphere of calm reason. Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke for Australia and South Africa equally with Canada when he was attacking the federationists' idea of an Imperial organic union."

The "Daily Chronicle" states: "There is no question of drawing the Dominions against their wills. Nothing can be said in favour of a rigid scheme of defence being fixed upon all, regardless of local conditions and desires, but the Dominions see Great Britain being forced more and more to concentrate her existing navy. It is obvious that protection of our trade routes would be much more effective if the whole Empire participated in it. The impulse of the Dominions to share the burden sets the foundation of a scheme, and it is the task of the Empire's statesmen to determine the nature of the superstructure. The plan of defence must be co-operative, and the methods adopted by the various parts must be linked up to form a smoothly-working whole."

A GERMAN SPY.

Berlin, Aug. 30.

Captain Persius, the naval expert of the "Berliner Tageblatt," in an article referring to the recent British naval manoeuvres, states that on his visit to Harwich he was not molested by the English authorities, notwithstanding that he closely inspected the firing from the warships and also the vicinity of the targets, and watched the night attack made by torpedoers.

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

Boston, Sept. 1.

Mr. Champ Clark, addressing a Democratic demonstration here yesterday, said he was still convinced that he ought to have been the democratic candidate for the Presidency, but he never "bolted" the democratic ticket, and he never would do so. The cost of living had been increased by 60 per cent. during the past 50 years. Something ought to be done to reduce the Customs tariff. If the Progressives were dissatisfied with the Republicans the proper place for them was within the Democratic ranks.

CABLE RATES.

London, Sept. 1.

The rates for the transmission of Press cable messages from the United Kingdom to Canada have been reduced to 3 1-2d. per word to the eastern side of the Dominion, and 6-1-2d. per word to the western side, the messages to be despatched during the slack hours.

Mr. L. Pelletier, the Canadian Postmaster-General, when interviewed at Liverpool yesterday, with regard to the matter, said that the Dominion Government, by virtue of the powers it possessed under the landing licence, pressed the cable companies to reduce the rates between Canada and Great Britain by consent instead of by Ministerial decree, but Canada was not bound to accept as a last word the deferred rates. He added :—"Our liberty of action remains unimpaired, because our sister overseas dominions, with whom we desire to act in union, must be consulted about the future course of events."

PANAMA CANAL.

London, Aug. 31.

The "Daily Mail" asserts: "The United States has only one ground for her refusal to submit to arbitration the question of her right to exempt her own coastal vessels from the payment of canal tolls, and that is that having broken one treaty President Taft and the Senate may insist upon the right so break another."

Berlin, Aug. 31.

The "Vossiche Zeitung" furiously attacks President Taft in expectation of his refusal to submit the Panama Canal dispute to arbitration.

Paris, Aug. 31.

M. Bunau Varilla, who negotiated the sale of the Panama Canal to the United States, says he believes that if Great Britain and America concluded a convention whereby the proceeds of the Panama Canal tolls would exclusively cover working expenses, interest and the reimbursement of the capital invested the whole question could be settled. The convention would, he adds, supplement and explain the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and the American Canal Act could be repealed.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

New York, Aug. 30.

Speaking at Columbus in Ohio, yesterday, President Taft, in explaining his exercise of the veto in connection with certain Bills passed by Congress, said that some of his friends had told him that if a King were to act as he had done the King's head would drop into the basket. He (Mr. Taft) had replied that he had to act according to his conscience, even though his head did fall into the basket. The trouble with the present day reformers was that they wanted reforms put into force over night so that they might have them ready for breakfast next morning.

A RANCHING PEER.

New York, Aug. 31.

Cecil Talbot Clifton, a ranch-owner in Montana, becomes a British Peer through the death of Lord Grey de Ruthyn.

AMERICAN ATHLETES.

New York, Aug. 31.

Recently some English newspapers declared that at the Olympic sports at Stockholm the American athletes indulged in elbowing their opponents and beating the pistol. Mr. James Sullivan, manager of the American team, declares that these accusations are lying insults.

SCULLING.

London, Aug. 30.

The "Sportsman" states that as R. Arnst has fulfilled the English championship and "Sportsman" Cup conditions, he is the legitimate challenger of E. Barry for the sculling championship of England.

IN BRIEF.

London, Sept. 1.

Lady Frances Hope, a daughter of Mr. G. H. Thompson, of Melbourne, died yesterday.

New York. Sept. 1.

The international motor-boat race over a 30-miles course was decided here yesterday, the event being won by an American boat in 48 minutes 29 seconds. English boats secured second and third positions.

Rome, Aug. 31.

The King has pardoned Countess Tarnowska, who was undergoing a long term of imprisonment at Venice for having instigated the murder of Count Kamarowski in September, 1907. The Countess has been in ill-health for a considerable time.

Paris, Aug. 31.

At Nice yesterday, Madeline Grondona, a singer shot her lover, Nicholas Dikavtza, a Russian architect, dead, because she heard he had married another woman. She afterwards surrendered to the police.

Quebec, Aug. 31.

The descendants of the earliest French settlers in Quebec held a meeting yesterday, and demanded that their grievances should be referred to the International Arbitration Court. They drew up a memorial for presentation to the United States Government, asking for assistance in bringing their case before the Court. They claim that they have been dispossessed of lands held by them under a treaty.

New York, Aug. 31.

At Flint, in Michigan, yesterday, a little boy was accidentally caught in a rope attached to an ascending balloon and was lifted to a height of 2,000 feet. The baloonist attempted to pull the lad into the car of the balloon, but he failed, and the lad fell, with the result that he was killed.

YACHTING AT NAINI TAL.

Unexpected Thrills from the "Gusts."

[By "Bobstay."]

On Saturday, the 7th instant, the first team of the three which were to represent the Royal Bombay Yacht Club in the match against the Naini Tal Yacht Club left Bombay by the Northern Express and after an uneventful railway journey arrived at Kathgodam whence a twelve mile tonga journey brought them to the Naini Tal Brewery where in spite of the assurances of a number of the R. B. Y. C. who had made the journey previously an excellent tiffin, was obtained together with the necessary liquid refreshment. From the Brewery to Naini Tal is 3 1-2 miles which is accomplished by hanging on to the back of a poney which scrambles up the precipitous path in a most marvellous manner, in places, I believe, by laying hold of the neighbouring bushes with its teeth. Arrived at Naini we found a most hospitable and sporting fraternity ready to welcome us and after a night's rest to make up for what we had missed on the train. The crew had their first experience of Naini Tal yachting under the ægis of the sporting Commodore, Colonel Thompson; unfortunately he had to leave them to their own resources after about an hour and the crew consisting of the Honorary Secretary and Mr. Colain became so interested in the one design boats which were racing, that they forgot their own which promptly turned over on its side in a squall and was righted with some difficulty but without assistance and towed home.

Meantime the other two crews had arrived and displayed a most unseemly hilarity on learning of the misfortune of their confreres.

An interesting ceremony was then performed, namely that of tossing for the first choice of boats in which Bombay was fortunate and the boats and crews were allotted as follows :—

R. B. Y. C.:—"Pirouette," Messrs. Colain and Watson; "Kestrel" Captain Cudlip and Mr. Beadel; "San Toy" Major Mayne and Major Novis.

Naini Tal Yatch Club—"The Scout" Captain C. Carey and Captain F. Carey; "Molly," Captain A. Hutchinson and Mr. A. J. Dyce; "Una" Captain Stack and Captain Baddeley.

The boats are designed by Linton Hope and built by Turk of Kingston-on-Thames, they are beautiful pieces of workmanship eighteen feet on the water line and about five feet beam, carvel built, of mahogany. The first of the three races which took place on the 11th instant ended in a complete victory for Naini Tal :—The Scout being first Molly Second, Una third Pirouette fourth and San Toy fifth. Kestrel had the worst of bad luck in making a mistake as to which side she was to leave a buoy or the last round when she was leading boat and in trying to rectify her error she fouled the buoy and had to give up the case.

The sailing up here comes as an absolute suprise to any one who has not taken part in it and the amount of enjoyment, and pleasant exercise, not to mention the thrills, when a gust takes you from the direct opposite point of the compass to which you expect it, is wonderful, while the scenery is splendid and the climate most refreshing.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th Sept. 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowd for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	......	...	...
Teheran ...	15	1	5 a.m.	3	15
Suez........	15	11	35 a.m.	2	51

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can only be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11)

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-12).

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams in cipher or code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Djeddah cable continues interrupted (26-7-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Private telegrams in secret language (i e., code or cipher) are not admitted in Turkey in Asia and the Turkish islands, (31-7-12.)

As great portion of Ottoman telegraph lines are interrupted due to recent earthquake correspondence with Europe via Turkey is subject to great delay (14-8-12).

Communication Foochow-Toipeh (Formosa) interrupted. Telegrams for island of Formosa will be sent via Japan at same rates as for Japan. (5-2-12).

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Regent Captures the Poona Derby.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 14.

Saturday's racing at Poona took place under pleasant conditions, and although the sun exercised his powers to a considerable extent, the heat was by no means unbearable, or even trying. The attendance was particularly good, and when reinforced by the contents of a crowded race special from Bombay presented a brilliant and animated spectacle, and in every way was quite up traditions of the meeting before the withdrawal of the bookmakers. During the parade in the paddock the rails had a double line of people anxious to judge the intending competitors, who stalked, one by one, gravely past. Judging from the crowds that attend horse-racing, one cannot but help thinking that the last book of Gulliver's Travels contains certain matters quite understandable to the brains of the friend of man, more particularly when parading in the paddock to a ring of eager and intelligent "Jahoos."

To the visitor interested in racing as a sport, and not necessarily as a money-making concern, the presence of so many of the fair sex is undoubtedly a sign of progress, and points unmistakably to the fact that the introduction of the totalizator has caused the gentler half of humanity to bring into use those sportior faculties which hitherto may have lain dormant. Of the ladies who attended on Saturday, the number who took up their stand at the numerous pay-out windows, told a tale of good selective power.

The totalizators put in some of their best work so far this season, and even the most biassed of punters, or most prejudiced of the old school, must acknowledge that every meeting sees improved returns, and in every way considerably greater comfort in making investments. So big a success are present Poona conditions that three years from date, machines may be expected to be in evidence all over India, and pencillers may have to adopt some different occupation.

Five Crowns, as was expected, annexed the Hurdle Race, and although Mary B. was thought to be good and kept with the winner during the whole race, she never really had a chance, outside Five Crowns coming down, which needless to say he did not. The second race produced a nasty turn up, and such as the stewards of the W. I. T. C. should at once take steps to stop in future. Lookman was backed by the public as he was apparently the official selection, but in the run home he made a lamentable display and allowed the practically unbacked Tajilmulook to donkey-trot past him in the straight, the win yielding twenty stray ticket-holders a dividend of Rs. 342. In England, an owner declares when running two horses, which he will win with, and on the continent of Europe, where the totalizator or (parimutuel) is universal, horses in one stable or belonging to one owner are bracketed together. Is it not possible for the W. I. T. C. to follow the lead of the two greatest authorities on racing law in the world, the English and French Jockey Clubs? They make no mistakes. The Eclipse Plate gave Brown his first mount this year and in natural sequence, his first winning ride. It was a three length victory, but in some races Brown seemed to be the Tod Sloan of India. The fourth race, "The Poona Derby," was also captured by Brown, and here great credit was due to him for his judgment. Getting away badly with good horses to race against Regent had a big problem to solve and it would have gone hard with him, had any other jockey been engaged. As it was careful tuition to an apt pupil, resulted in a favourable verdict, although it was only by the shortest of heads.

Lumination annexed "the Aga Shamshudin Plate" from Sequent—an easy, although lucky, win, as P. H. Kuhn was in no way bound to clear away from the rails, in which case Lumination could never have seen first or second place. The winner sustained a bad blow on the off hind leg, which looked as if the close attendance to the rails was the cause. The seventh race produced the finest finish of the day. Rendil Abdul Malik and Baloz came from the bend together, and only the most resolute riding of Brown gave him the victory. Baloz was not at his best, as the time proves, but he ran a very fine race. Abdul Malik is too warm.

Details :—

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 750 to the second and Rs. 350 to the third.

A handicap hurdle race for horses. Distance about 2 miles over 9 flights of hurdles.

Sir A. A. Apcar's Five Crowns 12-12...L. C. Hoyt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's Mary B 9-7............W Hayhoe 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's Monobel 9-3.........T. Ferguson 3
Mr. Welman's North 9-0..........Capt. McCudden 4

The Race :—From the start Five Crowns and Mary B. jumped away in front with Monobel third and North hopelessly tailed off. The pair jumped the hurdles together Five Crown as a rule being slightly to the front. From the last jump, Five Crowns straightened himself first and stalking off a late challenge of Mary B. won by one length, Monobel, some distance away, being third.

Time—3 min. 50sec.

Totalizator.—Win ,Rs. 19. Places Rs. 10 1-2 ; Rs. 10 1-2.

(Winner trained by Mr. J. Watson.)

THE DESERT PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third.

A high weight handicap for Arabs.—Distance one mile.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Tajilmulook 9-13.............J. Robinson 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman 8-10.....A. Ferguson 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's Shawcutt 8-4..........A Hoyt 3
Mr. G. K's Parliament 8-7..........A. Kuhn 4

Also Ran :—Terror 9-3 (P. H. Khun), Young Japan 7-9 (Abbas), Mysore 7-4 (Southall), and Master Mason 6-0 (T. Melsom.)

The Race:—From an even start Terror first showed out, closely followed by Lookman. At four furlongs Lookman drew level, with Shawcutt, and Tajilmulook closing up. Nearing the bend Shawcutt dropped right back and Tajilmulook drew level with Lookman, the pair entering the straight together. In the race home Tajilmulook won from his stable companion with the greatest of ease by one length and a half. Shawcutt who had made up considerable ground in the straight being placed third two lengths away, and a head in front of Parliament.

Time—1min. 55secs.

Totalizator :—Win, Rs. 342. Places, Rs. 36; Rs. 13 and Rs. 14.

(Winner trained by owner.)

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Rs. 4,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second and Rs. 500 to the third.

A high weight handicap for horses.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Garda's Chobham 8-12..........Brown 1
Mr. Holmes' Hacklers Girl 7-9.........H. Southall 2
Mr. M. Goculdas' Solution 7-3..........A. Hoyt 3
Mr. Lion's Hoppner 8-10.......... 4

The Race.—Solution and Chobham lead with Hoppner—who got away very badly—a long way in the rear rounding the bend. Chobham went to the front and led the other a nice dance up the straight, winning quite easily by three lengths. Hacklers Girl, ridden in a resolute manner by Southall, put in some capital late work and secured second honours by a short head from Solution.

Time.—1min 2 3-5secs.

Totalizator.—Win, Rs. 18 1-2. Places, Rs. 13; Rs. 18 1-2.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE POONA DERBY.—Rs. 6,000 to the winner Rs. 1,500 to the second and Rs. 750 to the third.

For Arabs which have have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over previous to 1st. January, 1912. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st December 1911 of a race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or since 31st March 1910 of a race value Rs. 50 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 or over 4lbs; twice of a race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or of races value Rs. 50 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs; oftener of race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or of races value Rs. 50 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over 16lbs. (not accumulative.)

Allowances.—Maidens 4lbs; Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Distance one mile and a half.

Mr. R. R. S's Regent 9-4 ....Brown 1
Mr. J. M. Mistry's Thulfba 8-6......P. H. Kuhn 2
Nawab Moinudin Khan Bahadur's Crown Prince 9-3 ....L. C. Hoyt 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Mutrood 1-80 ....J. Ruiz 4

Also Ran :—Money Gold 9-4 (J. Robinson), Well Done 9-0 (Firth), Rozelmullok 8-10 (A Ferguson), Ghaoyum 8-10 (A Hoyt), Berar, 8-7 (Southall), Lord Durham, 8-7 (C. Fisher) ; and Harry Johnson, 8-6 (A. Kuhn).

The Race.—The start was delayed by Money Gold and Mutrood, who refused either to line up or join the others in any way. When the tape lifted several of the ponies were bunched and the start was an indifferent one. Rozelmulook took the lead from Thulfa and Lord Durham. Regent being one of the last to get going. At the mile post, Well Done came to the front with Crown Prince who was going very easily close behind, Thulfa still running full of fire. At the half mile Rozelmulook was beaten and dropped back. Here Regent began to draw to the front. In the straight Crown Prince looked like beating Thulfa, but Regent came out and in a ding dong finish won by a neck from Thulfa, who was a short head in front of Crown Prince; Mutrood two lengths away being placed fourth.

Time :—2 mins. 56 4-5 secs.

Totalisator :—Win, Rs. 14 1-2. Places, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 60-8 ; Rs. 22-8.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Rs. 4,000 to the winner; Rs. 1,000 to the second and Rs. 500 to the third.

A high weight handicap for horses—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Garda's Lumination, 9-12...C. L. Pratt 1
Sir A. A. Apcar's Sequent, 7-9.........P. H. Kuhn 2
H. H. Jam Saheb's Punt, 9-0...............J. Ruiz 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s Criton, 8-11..................Brown 4

Also Ran.—Kurnell 9-5 (Southall); Bull Dog 8-11 (Wilson); Paul Pry 8-5 (A Kuhn); and Refresher 8-1 (A Hoyt).

The Race.—A level start from which Paul Pry drew out first followed by Sequent. After rounding the band it seemed to be any odds on Sequent, who was runing well and nicely in front. Nearing the stand Lumination, finding an opening on the rails, came through in double quick time and won merely by a length from Sequent. Punt was a further 1-2 length away third; Criton was fourth.

Time.—1 min. 30 secs.

Totalizator.—Win, Rs.63 1-2; Places, Rs. 34 1-2; Rs. 18 1-2; Rs. 19.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second, Rs. 204 to the third.

A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1910.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mr. Kelso's Beckmesser 8-12..................Brown 1
H. H. Jam Saheb's Metal Boy 8-5 ....J. Ruiz 2
Mr. Alf's The Cellarer 7-11.............P. H. Kuhn 3
Mr. J. Crawford's Batchelors Knot 8-0...A. Hoyt 4

Also Ran.—Mill 9-2 (C. L.Pratt); Lady Spring 8-2 (Firth); Pelargonium II 7-13 (A. Kuhn); Mayfly IV 7-12 (Southall); Valerius 7-9 (A Ferguson); Langton 7-6 (J K Mcglone); and Bright Metal 7-0 (Kaikhosro).

The Race.—The gate went up to a magnificent start, the horses leaving in a line. After going a furlong, the Cellarer drew out from Langton and set the pace for about three furlongs when Beckmesser who was being ridden very easily improved his position and drew close to the leaders. Rounding the bend, Brown raced to the front, winning the race in simple fashion by four lengths from Metal Boy, who outstayed the Cellarer by a head, Bachelors Knot a bad fourth.

Time.—2 min. 12 rec.

Totalizator.—Win, Rs. 23 1-2. Places, Rs. 15; Rs. 37 1-2 and Rs. 16 1-2.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee).

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 750 to the second and Rs. 350 to the third. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31 March 1910 race value Rs. 1,000 or over; once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 12lbs. Winners since the above date; of races value as above to the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000, 4lbs; of Rs. 7,000, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties; allowance—Maidens, 4lbs. Distance, 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s Abdul Malik 9-2...............Brown 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' Baloz 8-9..............A Hoyt 2
Mr. Lion's Pendil 8-11......................A Kuhn 3
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput 8-7.................J. Ruiz 4

Also Ran.—Gowahajmer 9-2 (Southall) Zoolphokar, 8-11 (A.Ferguson), and Gafal 7-9 (Etui).

The Race.—Zoolphokar led the field followed by Rendil and Rajput. At the half mile Pendil came to the front, leading round the bend, where Baloz and Abdul Malik drew up level and in a great race up the straight Abdul Malik just managed to snatch the spoils from Baloz, who beat Pendil—heads dividing the three. Rajput was fourth, 2 lengths and a half away.

Time.—1min. 22 2-5sec.

Totalizator—Win, Rs. 20 1-2. Places, Rs. 13, Rs. 16.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Totalisator Investments.

	Win Rs.	Place Rs.
Race 1—	4,270	3,580
" 2—	7,600	8,170
" 3—	10,550	5,000
" 4—	11,270	11,730
" 5—	8,630	5,900
" 6—	11,280	8,600
" 7—	17,790	9,070
	Rs. 71,390	Rs. 52,050

Total amount invested Rs. 1,23,440
Gross profit to the W. I. T. C. Rs. 12,344

Closed Meeting.

Tuesday, September 17.

ADDITIONAL RACES.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 8 a. m., on Saturday, 14th September.

A NOVICE HANDICAP.—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Tofic Pasha 9-8, Raspberry 8-5, Ream 7-12, Zuffer Beg 9-4, Tenebreuse 8-3, Lucky Slave 7-10, Sir Edward 8-10, Different 8-3, Solar Star 7-6, Baldwin 8-10, Kaharaman 8-0, Mubrook 7-6, Castaway, 8-8, Sharar 8-0, Engineer 7-6, Red Monk 8-5 and British King 7-13.

DIVISION II.—Turkish General 9-0, Sutleg 8-10, Allworthy 8-5, Sinclair 9-0, Agent 8-9, Engleterre 8-5, Good Evening 8-11, Cherry Blossom 8-7, Sumarmud 8-4, Nashad Pasha 3-11, Flying Machine 8-7, Sirkar 8-3, Nimar 8-10, Tezab 8-7, Little Titch 8-3, Imperial 8-10, Mulla 8-5,and Reminder 8.

DIVISION III.—Clever Boy II 9-3, Pherozeshah 8-10, Solitaire 8-6, Brandy II 9-2, Dalil 8-9, Chairman 8-2, Dinar 9, Peerage 8-8, Scindia 8, Grey Ghost II 8-12, Muzroo 8-8, Pretender II 7-7, Tide 8-10, Abdul Aziz 8-6, and Lot 7-7.

THE TOTALISATOR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.—Bombastic 10-5, Ardglass 8-8, Picnic 8-1, Malmsey 10-2, Bright Metal 8-4, Mary B 7-8, Chestnut Park 9-5, Miss Santoi 8-3, Lancasterite 7-3, Mayfly IV 8-8, Sugar Loaf 8-2, and Mafoota 6-10.

THE NEW PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.—Good Success 9-1, Highflyer 8-2, Cable 7-12, Fathibeg 8-12, Pleader II 8-1, English Mail 7-11, Simbis 7-11, Shirsab 8-9, Abdul Aziz 8-1, Haify 7-11, Sirkar 8-4, Golden Ducat 8, Lord Timon 7-10, Morea 8-3, Clarenceux 7-13, Straight Shot 7-5, Real 8-3, Sirdal 7-13, and Papa 7-5.

2nd Meeting.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

1st Day, Saturday, 21st September.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Golden Ducat, Precious, Artist, Braganza, Sir Hugo, Sir Visto and Berar.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES—Lawn Sand, Bull Dog, Victo, Punt, Valerius, Franconi and Elser.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Victo, Socialist, Hoppner, Lord Merv, Elser, Lawn Sand and Franconi.

THE NEW PLATE.—General, Wayward, and Wild, Valerius, Sporran and Milford Lake.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Golden Wave, Bunder Beg, Yanasib, Real Gold, Soomsam, Artist, Sir Hugo, Desert King, Mysore and Berar.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Moonspot, Brazee and Creditor.

THE ALL PONY PLATE.—Summer Night, Evening Herald, Pantry Girl and Borgie.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Hot Favourites Fail on the Third Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

The racing was of a very interesting nature and some hot favourites went down. The attendance was quite large. The weather was fine, but rather hot. Details are given below :—

THIRD AMATEUR HURDLE HANDICAP.—1 1-2 miles over 6 flights.

Mr. Platt's Rough Luck 10..................Owner 1
Mr. Stephen's Peer Ray 9-5..........Capt. Johnston 2
Mr. Murland's Fame 12..................Mr. Hilliard 3

Also Ran.—Frank 11-3 and Sincerity 9-0.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Fame; 2 to 1 Rough Luck; 3 to 1 Frank and Sincerity; 6 to 1 Peer Ray.

The Race.—Sincerity led half the journey jumping badly, then she fell off and Frank followed by Fame took her place; after the penultimate hurdle Rough Luck and Peer Ray began to gain ground. Over the last hurdle they all jumped together in the flat Rough Luck won from Peer Ray by 3-4 length; neck between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—2 mins. 5 3-5 secs.

THE SERPENTINE HURDLE HANDICAP.—1 1-2 miles over six flights.

Capt. Johnston Stewart's Lady Leonard 9 10 Williamson 1
Mr. Johnston's Keenadan 9 6....................Owner 2
Mr. Burjorjee's Herald 11 2..................McNellage 3

Also Ran.—Priory 11-5; Idle 9-12 ; Chow Chow 9-8; Confederation 9.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Lady Leonard and Herald; 6 to 1 Priory ; 10 to 1 Keenadan and others.

The Race.—Keenadan with Lady Leonard and Chow Chow took the lead, Priory and Herald next. There was no change in the order except that Chow Chow fell back after three flights, Lady Leonard in the end won easily by 2 lenghts; 3 lenghts between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—2 mins. 56 2-5 secs.

THIRD AMATEUR PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—1 mile, 2 1-2 furlongs over 6 flights.

Mr. May Koe's Late Night 11-0........Mr. Mc Gall 1
Mr. Ballantyne's Spicy Breezes 9-0......Mr. Platt 2
Capt. Wood's Winna 12-5..................Mr. Hilliard 3

Also Ran :—Reuben 12-0 ; Stella 10-12.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Late Night, 2 to 1 Winna, 4 to 1 Spicy Breezes, 6 to 1 Reuben, 10 to 1 Stella.

The Race.—Winna led till the last hurdle but one, where Late Night and Spicy Breezes passed her. Late Night won easily by three lengths ; one length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—2 mins. 39secs.

SECHNASSAYE PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's May Kenley 10-2..................Davis 1
Mr. Burjorjee's Etna 9-8..................Elliot 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Lady Ratcliffe 7-4..................Butters 3

Also Ran :—Pat C. 7-6 ; Lady Anne 9-2; Gatling Gun 8-0; Glenora 7-13; The Joint 7-12; Fireaway 7-12;

Betting :—6 to 4 against Etna, 5 to 1 May Kenley, Lady Ratcliffe and Pat C., longer odds the others.

The Race :—Etna followed by Lady Ratcliffe and May Kenley lead till the Zeerut opening where the first named showed signs of distress. May Kenley now went on first and wrested the race from Etna by a neck ; 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time :—1 min. 3 4-5 secs.

MODERATE SELLING HANDICAP.—7 furlongs.

Capt Charington's Politesse 9-3......Maj Winner 1
Mr. Dass' Carnival 9-2..................Hardy 2
Mr. Scott's Red Tape 7-13..................Moosadim 3

Also Ran:—Best China 8-12, Peter Pan 8-11, Jack Shepherd 8-1.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Best China; 3 to 1 Politesse; 4 to 1 Carnival and Red Tape, longer odds the others.

The Race.—Red Tape shot ahead and maintained the lead till nearing the Zeerut opening Carnival challenged him and was going to win when Politesse came with a wet sail and won by a neck; 2 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Scott's Royal Colours 9-0.........Moosamdin 1
Mr. Platt's Winsome 7-0..................Thakur 2
Messrs. Varentine and Vernon's Chin Chin 10-9 Davis 3

Also Ran.—Pressy 7-7; Convent Girl 9-9; Haloya 8-2; Etna 7-8; Pyer's Mostyn 7-4; Isabela 7-2; Light Metal 7-2; Spook 7-0 ; Elpis 7-0.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Chin Chin; 5 to 2 Convent Girl; 6 to 1 Winsome; 10 to 1 Royal Colours, Thakur and others.

The Race.—Chin Chin and Etna led together with Royal Colours next; the rest in a bunch a little way off. Opposite the second stand Etna fell off and Royal Colours challenged the leader and won by 1 1-4 lengths; 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1 min. 3 2-5 secs.

WELLINGTON RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, Sept. 14.

The attendance, for this time of the season, was good and representative. The weather was fine till the end of the last race when a heavy downpour was experienced. The following are the results :—

Wellington Plate—4 furlongs :—1, Captain Clarke's Upshot, ridden by owner, won easily.

43rd Infantry Polo Scurry.—1, Mr. Sanderson's Bahadur, ridden by Mr. Mundy.

Polo Scurry.—1, Captain Clarke's Upshot.

Wellington Grand National.—(Twice round the course over six flights of hurdles) :—1, Captain Hammick's Dandy Dick, ridden by Captain Clarke.

The Selling Plate.—Five furlongs :—1, Mr. Rangaswamy's Fair Sex, ridden by owner.

The Arab Polo Scurry.—Two furlongs :—1, Mr. Sanderson's Bahadur.

Consolation Race.—1, Captain Clarke's Reacosy ridden by owner.

SHOOTING AT BANGALORE.

G. I. P. Volunteers' Score Well.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 14.

The result of yesterday's shoot is that the Oxfords' and the 7th Hussars' tie for top place in the team shot, while Ice Corps Crane and Sgt. White tie for top the individual place with five plates each. In the afternoon another Championship match was fired at 700 yards under very difficult wind conditions, there being differences of 5ft. in the wind allowance between shots Misses were not uncommon, outers appeared distressingly often. Vol Clarke shot well and tied for first prize, but was beaten on the count out the rest of the B. V. R. team did little. The G. I. P. however shot well, and are now second for the Championship, in which to-morrow will see the end of the first stage. As a result of yesterday's shooting, the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles now lead in the Championship; the G. I. P. being second, while the Bombay Volunteer rifles have dropped a place or two. The result of the 700 yards shoot on the places individual aggregate is a double shuffle, and at present it is impossible to find out how things stand.

Later.

The weather to-day as good and the sky is only slightly cloudy. There is very little wind and the conditions for shooting are good. Shooting this morning is at one thousand yards for the Barton Cup. Scoring so far is only fair.

HEBBAL CAMP, Sept. 15.

The shooting yesterday morning was poorer than was expected, especially as the conditions were easy, only two thirty-three's being made, one of which was by Sergt. Major Wale, of the Bombay Vol. Rifles. Unfortunately however he was counted out of the cup, as Lieut. Macgregor of the 1st M. and S. M. finished with two central bulls, while Wale finished with a bull and a centre. In the afternoon eight teams went to Mulligal Valley for a knock out competition. The teams were drawn in pairs, and at a distance of about 300 yards iron plates one foot square were put up man being represented by a plate to the opposing team. The teams then lay down opposite the plates, and on the whistle to start being blown had to fire, and as soon as a plate was knocked down the corresponding man in the other team had to drop out. The Bombay V. R. won their first heat, but were unfortunate in being knocked out in the semi final, chiefly owing to mistakes of the range officers, and it is possible that in consequence this the semifinal may have to be shot again. Congratulations are due to the Kolar Gold Field men who won all their heats very easily. As a result of the 1,000 yds. shooting the Bombay V. R. have gone up two places in the Championship, aggregate. To-day being a day of rest the camp is nearly empty.

Later.

On compiling the aggregate scores of the past week, it is found that Sergt Stafford, Bangalore Rifles Volunteers heads the list with 181, and for the next best aggregate, Corpl Paul, Kolar Gold Field's Volunteers comes in with 171.

The result of the Field Practice Casualty team competition shows the Kolar Gold Fields vs Volunteers first, with a prize of Rs. 165; The Oxford and Bucks are next with 82-8.

The Indian Officer's Championship has gone to Subadar-Major Bhima Sharafdar, 108th Infantry, who scored 149 points.

Results :—

[Match 34.]

(British Army) Oxford Light Infantry and 7th Hussars 10 ; (B. R. V.) 9 ; (Individual) Lance Corpl. Crane (R. Fusiliers) 5 ; Sergt White (7th Hussars) 5 ; Sgt. Gover. (B. R. V.) 4 ; Corpl. Harrison (B. R. V.) 4 ; 11th Vol. Lattey (B. V. R.) 12th Col. Sergt. Gidney (B. V. R.)

[Match 34].

Native Army.

61st (K. G. O. P.) 10; (Individual) Cr. Hdr. Abdul Gafor, (K. G. O. P.) 4 ; Jamadar Ramprashad Tusari 1st Brahmans 3.

[Match 15.]

Peter Cup, 700 yards.

Sergt. D'Silva K. G. F. V. 33 ; Sergt. Gidney G. I. P. 33 ; Vol. Clarke, B. V. R. 33 ; Opl. Prior, N. V. R. 33 ; Sergt. Cutlergip 32.

[Match 3.]

Practice 600 yards.

Cpl. Taylor, B. B. and C. I. 35 ; Q. M. S. Moorhouse, C. and M. R. 35 ; Lance Cpl. Lavender B. R. V. 35 ; Sergt. Mcdougall B. B. C. I. 35 ; L. Sergt. Williams, G. I. P. 35, 14th Col.-Sergt. Gidney (B. V. R) 34; 17th Vol. Collyer, (B. V. R.) 34.

Daily Sweeptakes 200 yards.

S. M. Chayne (C. and M. R.) 34; Sergt. Moring, (B. R. V.) 34 ; Sergt. Burrows, (K. G. F. V.) 34 ; Cpl Bailey, (M and S. M.) 34; 18th Vol. Collyer ; 22nd ; Sergt. Clark ; 24th Vol. Dunkerley.

300 yards.

Sergt. Collins, (K. G. F. V.) 35 ; Vol. Spears (S. I. R. V.) 35 ; S. M. Haynes, (C. V. R.) 35 ; L. Cpl. Maunder, (K. G. F. V.) 34.

600 yards.

Sergt. Collins, (K. G. F. V.) 34 ; L.-Corpl. Maunder, (K. G. F. V.) 34 ; U. L. I. Dobson, (S. I. R.) 34 ; Vol. Collyer, (B. V. R.) 34 ; 25th Vol. Selkiry, (B. V. R.)

700 yards.

Corpl. Paul, (K. G. F. V.) 34 ; Col.-Sergt. Reynolds, (N. V. R.) 34; L.-Corpl. D'Silva (K. G. F. V.) 33 ; U. L. I. Edge, (N. V. R) 33 ; L.-Corpl. Maunder, (K. G. F. V.) 33 ; Sergt. Gidney (G. I. P.) 33 ; L.-Corpl. Alcock, (G. I. P.) 33 ; 21st Vol. Selkirk (B. V. R.)

[Match 70.]

Cochin Prize, 300 yards.

Lce. Naik Mahaboob Ali Sha Beg. (81st Pioneers) 35 ; Sepoy Gangaram Sawant, (108th Infy) 34 ; Naik Mohindabdul Hafiz (86 C. I.) 33.

[Match 77.]

The Maharajah of Mysore's Prize, 200 yards.

Jamdr. Narayanasami, (64th Pioneers) 35 ; Dafdar Sharifudin Khan (2nd H. L. S. T.) 34 ; Subr Shafaitulla Khan, (95th R. I.) 34.

[Match 79.]

Daily Stakes, 600 yards.

Jamdr. Abdulla Khan, (108th Infy.) 33 ; L. Dafdr. Gundib Singh, (20th Deccan Horse.) 33 ; Jdr. Josph (2nd Q. V. O. S. and M.) 33.

Practice 600 yards.

Naik Shankarpandia (61st K. G. O. P.) 35 ; Jamdr. Muttuvelu, (64th Pioneers) 35 ; Jumdr. Govindasami, (86th C. I.) 34.

Leading Scores, Match 31 Class 1.

L. Cpl. Jones, (2nd Fusiliers) 45 ; Trumpeter Bryant, (7th Hussars) 44 ; Cpl. Walford, (7th Hussars) 43 ; C. M. Welsh, (7th Hussars) 42.

Class 2.

Cpl. Codd, (2nd B. B. and C. I.) 45 ; S. M. Wale (B. V. R.) 43 ; U. L. I. Harris, (N. V. R.) 42 ; Col.-Sergt. Gidney, (B. V. R.) 41.

[Match 32.]

Condr. Phelan (P. W. D.) 21 ; U. L. I. Loftus, (B. R. V.) 20 ; Sergt. Castley, (2nd B. B. and C. I.) 19.

[Match 91.]

Nursery Stakes, 200 and 600 yards.

Pte. Abdul Rahman Khan, (64th Poneers) 61 ; Pte. Gopalsami, (61st K. G. O. P.) 58 ; Sowar Annajee Bhajgaday (M. I. S. L.) 57.

[Match 48.]

Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, 49 ; Mrs. Swainson, 48 Mrs. Gover, 48.

[Match 50.]

Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, 45 ; Mrs. Darby, 43 ; Mrs. Gover, 41.

[Match 52.]

Mrs. Harris, 96 ; Mrs. McClintock, 94 ; Mrs. Spitts, 91.

Barton Cup 1,000 Yards.

Lt. Macgregor, 1st. M. and S. M. 33; Sergeant-Major Wale, B. V. R. 33; Col. Sergt. Fraser, Cameron, 32; Capt. Brock, N.V. R. 32; Col. Sergt. Brooks, Camerons, 32 ; Twenty-fifth Vol Clarke, B. V. R 30.

Unlimited Practice.

200 Yards.

Corpl Burnett K. G. F. V 35 ; Lieut. Col. Ward, N. V. R. 35 ; L. Sergt. Stafford, B. R. V 35 ; Vol. Spears, S. I. R. V. 35, twentieth Vol. Lattey B. V. R. 34.

300 Yards.

L. Sgt. Gibbs, 2 M. and S. M. 35; Col. Sgt. Lowe, 2 Q.M. and S. M. 35; Sgt Collins. K. G. F. V. B. V. R. 35; Vol. Spears S. I. R. V. 35 ; Tenth Vol. Veevers 34; 14th Vol Collver B. V. R. 34; 18th. L. Corpl Collyer B. V. R. 34;

600 Yards.

Capt. Taylor, 2nd B. B. and C. I. 35; A. M. S. Morhuse C. and M. R. 35 Capt. Lavender B. R. V. 35; Sgt. Macdougall 2nd B. B. and C. I. 35; Sgt. Williams G. I. P. 35; fourteenth Col Sgt. Gidney B. V. R. 34: seventeenth L. Corpl Collyer, B. V. R. 34.

700 Yards.

Corpl. Paul. K. G. F. V. 34; Sgt. Higman (S. I. R. V.) 34; Col Sgt Fraser Camerons 34; L. Cpl. Collyer (B. V. R. 33.

1,000 Yards.

Corpl Paul K. G. F. V. 34;Corpl Ramble B. R. V. 34; Q. M. S. Soundry B. V. R. 33; Sergeant Freeman G. I. P. 33; 14th Vol. Clarke B. V. R. 32.

Daily Sweepstakes, 200 Yards.

Vol Evetts, C. and M. R. 35 Pte Lee, 7th Hussars 34; Sergt. Gidney G. I. P. 34 ; Pte. McCready, 2nd B. and C., I. 33 ; Pte Nobbs O. and B. 33.

300 Yards.

L. Corpl. Porter, G. I. P., 33; Sergt. Gidney G. I. P., 32; Lt Macgregor 1st M. and S. M. 32; S. M. Darby 2nd M. and S. M. 32; Sergt Fernell N. V. R. 31; U. L. I. Pumfrey C. V. R. 31.

700 Yards.

Lieut. Gompertz, 108th, 33.

Corpl Holley G. I. P. 31 S. M. Mayes, O. V. R. 31; Lce Corpl. Gindell, G. I. P. 30; L. Corpl. Ockwell, 2nd M. and S. M. 30.

1,000 Yards.

Corpl Rambell, B. R, V. 34 ; Lieut. Stephens K. G. F. V. 33 ; S. N. Wale B. V. R. 33 ; Col. Sergt. Bease, G. I. P. 33 ; L. Sergt. Ockwell, 2nd M. and S. M. 33 ; L. Corpl Lavender, B. R. V. 33.

Leading Scores N. R. A. Aggregate.

Sergt. Stafford, B. R. V, 161 ; Col Sergt. Brooks, Cameron 159 ; Col. Sergt. Fraser Camerons 159 ; Sergt. Hewlett, (E. B. S. R.) 159 ; Sergt Collins (K. G. F. V.) 156 ; Vol. Clarke, (B. V. R.) 156 ; 30th Q. M. S. Soundy 150 ; S.

I. R. A. Aggregate.

Corpl Paul K. G. F. V. 171; Cpl. Ramble B. R. V. 167 ; Corpl. Lavendar. B. R. V. 167; L. Sgt. Ockwell, 2nd M. and S. M. 167; Cpl. Pryor, (N. V. R.) 167.

Service Practice Matches, Match 7, 200 Yds.

Sgt. Burrows (K. Y. F. V.) 25; Cpl. Coxe B R V 24; Sgt. Green Bedfords 24; Sgt. Collins, K. G. F. V. 24; Tenth Col. Sgt. Gidney 22;

Match 300 Yards.

Lt. Col.Ward N. V. R. 23 Sgt. Irwin. K. G. F.V. 22; Pte. Porter, Camerons 22; Cpl Paul, K. G. F. V.) 21;

Match 9.400 Yards.

Sgt. Robinson, Oxfords 25 ; Col. Ward N. V. R. 25; Pte Byford, 7th Hussars 25; Sergt Hewlett, E. B. S. R. V. Col Sergt Brooks, Camerons 25.

Match 10,500 Yards.

Col, Sergt Brooks Camerons 27 ; [illegible] Porter Camerons, 25 ; Capt. Bell, 73 ; C. [illegible] ; Sergt Cameron, Camerons 24 ; W. L. I Bist [illegible] M. R. 24.

Match 11,300 Yards.

Capt. Burnett, K. G. F. V. 35 ; Cpl. [illegible] K. G. F. V. 34; Vol Clarke. B. V. R. 34; Ser[illegible] Camerons 34.

Match 31 rapid firing, class 1

Lce Cpl. Jones R. Fusiliers, 45; Trumpeter Bryant R. Fusiliers 44. Corpl. Walford [illegible] Fusiliers 34.

Class 2.

Corpl. Rushton K. G. F. V. 46 ; Corpl [illegible] 2nd B. B. and C. I. 45 ; U. L. I. Town, B.R. 45 ; S. M. Wale, B. V. R. 45 Col. Sergt. Gidney V. R. 41.

Match 48.

100 Yards.

Mrs. Darly 49; Mrs Dalrymple Hay Mrs Gover 48 ; Mrs. Swainson 48.

Match 49.

25 and 50 Yards.

Mrs. Darley 194 ; Mrs. Patton 192; Mrs. Gover 192; Miss Tomney 190.

Match 50.

50 Yards.

Mrs. Dalrymple Hay 45; Mrs. Gover 4[illegible] Mrs Darley 43.

Match 52 Tyros.

Mrs. Harris 96; Mrs. McClintock 94; Mrs. [illegible] 43.

Match 80 Yards.

Kenyon-Slaney Stakes,

L. H. Zualabdin 73; C. I. 32; Jamdar Mir[illegible] Ali 2; L. H. I. S. L. 32; Sowar Ameen Buan M. I. S. L. 32.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY

Junior Rovers Tournamen[t]

ST. MARY'S (6) : BYCULLA EDUCATION (0)

The final round of the Junior Rovers Tournament was played on Saturday evening at the Cooperage when the Byculla Education Society met the St. Mary's "A" team.

The game ended in a win for St. Mary's by six goals to love. The game throughout was one sided. The Byculla youngsters made a very plucky side against the bigger boys of St. Mary's, but Byculla were wanting in weight and physique. M[illegible] played a sound game for the Byculla team and stopped St. Mary's scoring several times. St. Mary's were a good all round side and at times showed some nice passings.

The first goal for St. Mary's was scored from a pass by Stevens, Hogan sending the ball nicely to the net. Byculla pressed hard and transferred play to the other end, but Wilkins took the ball back and a second goal was headed by Menezes.

During the second half the play was fast. Wilkins had a shot which the goal-keeper stopped, and Hogan was quickly on the ball and scored the third goal for St. Mary's. The fourth goal was scored by Menezes and the fifth went in off K[illegible]. The sixth and last was scored from a penalty against Murray for handling.

Result :—

St. Mary's 6
Byculla Education Society's School...... 0

Teams :—

St. Mary's :—H. Stokes-goal Johnson and Do[illegible] backs ; Rozario, Pope and Mercado, half backs ; Stevens, Wilkins, Hogan, Menezes and Cow[illegible] forwards.

Byculla Education Society's School :—Bur[illegible] goal ; Hassett and Murray, backs ; Edwardes, [illegible] and Goddard, half backs; Courpalais, Cowton, Ju[illegible] Kubes and Sinclair, forwards.

An interesting ceremony was performed after the game when Mrs. Vaughan, presented the Cup to the winning team, and medals to the players.

Mr. Cadell, on behalf of the Association, said that he had no doubt the best team had won, but he was pleased to see the plucky stand made by the defeated youngsters. They would, however, like to see a larger number of entries and greater competition. The Association could not go on with such few entries as they had this year. They would be very glad to see Indian schools join. In this competition Indian schools had joined in the cricket competition, and he saw no reason why they should not start football clubs, and compete for a cup, which was a present from a sporting Indian gentleman. It was a very handsome cup and the winners ought to be proud of having won it, and he hoped they would do their best to retain it by future good play.

Silver Medals, with gold centres, were then presented to the members of St. Mary's "A" team.

Silver medals were presented to the members of the Byculla Education Society's team.

Three miniature cups presented by Mr. McAl[illegible] for the running competition were presented to Wilkins, Mercado and Downs, of St. Mary's.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT

The draw for this senior competition, which commences on Saturday next is as follows :—

FIRST ROUND.

1. R. G. A. vs. York and Lancs.
2. Royal Irish 'A' vs. Hornets.
3. Loyal North Lancs. vs. Bombay Athletics.
4. Cheshires vs. B. F. A. (Kirkee.)
5. Dorsets vs. Inniskilling Fusilier.
6. Colaba Swifts vs. G. I. P. Ry.
7. B. Gymkhana vs. Royal Irish " B. "
8. Royal Warwicks (bye.)

SECOND ROUND.

8. Winners of 7. vs. Winners of 4
9. " of 6. vs. " of 5
10. " of 1. vs. " of 2
11. " of 3. vs. R. Warwicks.

SEMI-FINAL.

12. Winners of 11. vs. Winners of 10
13. " of 8. vs. " of 9

FINAL.

14. Winners of 12. vs. Winners of 13

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

On Saturday on the Gymkhana ground two scratch teams played a match, when the scores were as follows :—

Powell, c Cadell, b Cheetham	...	31
Travers, b Halliley	...	5
Stileman, run out...	...	37
Milne, b Cheetham	...	10
Marrs, st b Cheetham	...	3
Reid, not out	...	48
Elliot, b Cheetham	...	6
Pearson, b Haughton	...	12
Kilby, b Wilson ...	...	22
Rennett, st b Halliley	...	3
Sale, not out	...	4
Extra ...	...	0
Total ...	...	181

H. Cheetham, b Travers	...	68
D. G. Harebatt, b Milne	...	10
C. D. Nores, c Stileman, b Rennett	...	3
E. G. Haughton, c Kilby, b Milne	...	2
W. H. Hughes, c Travers, b Milne	...	3
C. Wilson, b Milne	...	30
Darlington, c Marrs, b Travers	...	0
L. Wagstaff, b Milne	...	0
Halliley, b Marrs...	...	1
Gibson, b Marrs...	...	5
Cadell, not out	...	1
Extras ...	...	5
Total ...	...	128

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

Mahomedans v. Parsis.

The following will play for the Mahomedans in to-day's match :—

Dawood Neesey (Capt)
Abdul Aziz
C M Ali
K Tambuwala
Nazir Husain
Peer Mohomed Irfani
Shaik A Aziz
Saeed Mohomed Khan
Salamudin
Saleh Mohomed Khan
Mirza Yusuff Beg

CENTRAL FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following brief report on the operations of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund Committee is officially issued:—

On November 30th, 1911, Mr. G. K. Deovdhar, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund, sent to the Collector printed copy of the prospectus of the Committee and desired him to intimate the minimum amount of relief required for the Kaira District (human beings and cattle) under the heads sketched out in the prospectus. After certain negotiations the Committee voted in the first instance Rs. 1,500 for A. human relief and Rs. 5,000 for B. cattle relief.

2. The amount of Rs. 1,500 was distributed as under:—A. Human Relief Rs. 2300, Thasra Rs. 600, Kapadwanj Rs. 300, Matar Rs. 200, Mehmedabad Rs. 200, Nariad Rs. 200; total Rs. 1,500.

3. Rs. 400 more were subsequently granted for human relief, Rs. 200 each for Anand and Borsad Talukas.

4. The total number of units relieved out of this grant of Rs. 1,900 amounted to 34,489. Relief was given in 287 villages and lasted for nearly 3 months except in Anand where relief work commenced in April and lasted till 15th June.

5. Besides this Rs. 400 were specially granted for the relief of respectable poor persons in Thasra Taluka and 160 such persons were relieved with the help of this grant.

6. The cash grant of Rs. 5,000 for the relief of cattle, voted by the Committee, was distributed as under:—Rs. 3,000 Thasra Taluka, Rs. 2,000 Matar Taluka; total Rs. 5,000. These were the most affected parts of the District. 1,717 cattle owners were helped out of this cash grant. The system generally adopted was to sell grass at Rs. 8 per 1,000 lbs. debiting the difference between Rs. 8 and the cost price to the Committee's cash grant. In some cases when the grass thus sold at cheap rates happened to be very dear, the purchasers were given help of Rs. 5 to 8 per 1,000 lbs. generally to enable them to make purchases according to their buying capacities.

7. A sum of Rs. 12,500 was alloted to this district in two instalments for the supply of cheap fodder by the Committee. To look after the prompt and proper dispatch of grass to this district, the services of Mr. S.G Gogte, a member of the Servants of India Society, were made available. Mr. Gogte undertook to work hand in hand with Government officers for the relief of distress.

8. The Collector had an offer of grass of about 100 lakhs lbs from the Conservator of Forests, Indore State. He placed this offer in the hands of Mr. Gogte, who went to Indore and secured the contract with the Collector's help. He stayed there and personally looked after the operations on the spot. These arrangements quickened the dispatch of grass and lessened anxiety as to the supply. The difficulty of transport, however, was very serious and the Collector had to intercede with the Railway authorities. After strenuous efforts the Collector succeeded in securing special grass trains for the committee's grass.

9. The total import of this grass amounted to 56,86,239 lbs. It was sold at rates varying from Rs. 8 to 12 per 1,000lbs. according to the condition of the recipients who numbered 6,604 in all. The cheap sale of the Committee's grass resulted in a loss of Rs. 7,162-8-5. The expenses, incidental to the transport of the grass, were Rs. 3,806-11-4. A sum of Rs. 1,530-12-3 thus remained unexpended with the Committee out of the allotment of Rs. 12,500 voted for this district.

10. The rains unfortunately did not set in, as usual, in the beginning of June. With the drought continuing the situation grew more serious. The Committee on being informed of the situation at once offered a helping hand and placed Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Collector for cattle relief purposes and despatched 1,45,340 lbs. of grass, the cost thereof being met out of the grant of Rs. 5,000. In the first week of July, however, good rains happily altered the situation and the last mentioned grant was reduced by Rs. 1,000 in view of the fact that Ahmednagar then stood most in need of help.

11. Out of this grant of Rs 4,000 Rs. 2,212-15-8 were saved as under:—Rs. 937-3-0, cash received from the Committee; Rs. 1,275-12-8, sale proceeds of the Committee's grass at Rs. 12 per 1000 lbs.; Rs. 2,212-15-8, the Committee permitted the same to be utilized for free distribution of seed. 774 needy poor cultivators were served with the help of this grant.

12. During the month of March the supply of drinking water in wells ran very short. The low castes were the first to suffer; for their immediate relief the Committee sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 and suggested that the work of providing kachha wells and deepening and repairing pacca wells for low caste people should be taken in hand. Rs. 1,000 were accordingly placed at the disposal of each of the two Assistant Collectors. This grant was further supplemented by Rs. 1,000 from the District Local Board Funds. Colonel Blowers, of the Salvation Army, was entrusted with the District Local Board grant of Rs. 1,000. Out of the Committee's grant of Rs. 2,000, 28 wells were rendered serviceable. 11 kachha wells were dug and 13 pacca wells were deepened by putting in Kathwas, 2 wells were cleaned, well was repaired and one was nearly constructed. All these wells were meant exclusively for low caste people such as Dheds, Bhangis, Chamars, etc.

A sum of Rs. 235-12-11 is reported to have remained unspent. It is reported that this unspent balance is required to complete the repair works. The Collector has not yet made up his mind whether this balance should be returned to the Committee or retained for expenditure during the fair season though the latter course certainly seems to him advisable seeing that the present abnormal rains are likely to render considerable repairs necessary to the low caste wells especially.

13. The Collector begs to acknowledge most gratefully the assistance rendered to the district from time to time and for various objects by the Bombay Central Famine Relief Committee. The assistance offered by allotting Rs. 5,000 towards the end of the season and just before the commencement of the rains when the situation was becoming exceptionally critical was especially valuable.

14. Mr. S. G. Gogte, B. A., of the Servants of India Society, rendered valuable help in purchasing grass and in personally supervising the arrangements connected with the baling and dispatch of grass to this district. He did this at the cost of considerable personal inconvenience and trouble, and his dealings with the Collector and all the officers under him were throughout harmonious. He kept himself fully in touch with the Collector and his officers and offered valuable suggestions from time to time as he gained experience, and it was through his co-operation that the Collector was able to arrange for the speedy transport of grass by rail to the affected localities. His services deserve special commendation.

15. The Collector has especial pleasure in acknowledging the thoroughly cooperative, harmonious and courteous spirit displayed throughout by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas. He evinced a real interest in his work and a very sincere desire to meet distress as far as it lay in his power. Specially gratifying was the readiness with which he voluntarily offered his assistance and despatched to this district nearly 1½ lakhs lbs. of grass towards the end of the season when grass from other sources was getting scarce and the situation gave rise to considerable anxiety. Mr. Purshottamdas has proved conclusively how Government and private agencies can work side by side in perfect harmony and without friction of any sort.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

It is notified that the following persons have been elected to be members of the Bombay Medical Council:—

Under sub-section (2), clause (c), of section 2:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Kt; Mr. K. M. Dubash; Khan Bahadur N. H. Choksey and Dr. Sorab Khursedji Nariman.

Under sub-section (2), clause (d), of section 2:—Major A. Hooton, I. M. S., and Major T. Jackson, I. M. S.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

Monsoon Less Active in Central Districts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

The monsoon has been rather less inactive in Burma and the interior of the Peninsula, but the air remains much drier than usual in South-East Rajputana, the west of Central India, of the Central Provinces, Bombay and the Deccan. The temperature is persistently low in Baluchistan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Madras, and the Deccan; fairly general in Mysore, South Hyderabad the southern half of Central Provinces, Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma. A few falls have also occurred on the North Madras Coast, Orissa and Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Hanumkonda, Massulipatam, one inch; Raipur, Dehra Dun, three-quarters; Darjeeling, one; and Moulmein, two.

Forecast.—No large change.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock apparently of moderate intensity at its distant origin was recorded at Simla this morning at 5 hours 15 minutes.

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

The monsoon has been strengthened still further in South Burma, but weakened in the Peninsula. The rainfall has practically only occurred on the coasts of the Andaman Sea and in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Chief amounts:—Trichinopoly and Madura, one and a half inches; Darjeeling, one; Victoria Point, Tavoy and Rangoon, two.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in Burma.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, SEPT. 13.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	48·82	58·11	47·45

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 12th Sept.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	cts.	Ins.	cts.
0	00	55	87

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (13th)	94·3	78·5	...	0·00
Jask	95·3	78·3	...	0·00
Muskat (13th)	91·8	83·1	...	0·26
Multan	101·3	74·5	...	4·50
Rawalpindi	96·9	66·9	...	13·97
Lahore	101·9	72·2	...	10·29
Sirsa	89·3	75·0	...	10·51
Ambala	93·6	71·9	...	25·74
Delhi	91·5	?	...	27·71
Agra	93·0	74·5	...	21·64
Mainpuri	90·3	72·6	...	29·01
Jhansi	89·5	70·5	...	27·37
Cawnpore	92·2	72·9	...	26·91
Allahabad	89·6	71·0	...	25·52
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	85·5	77·5	...	3·17
Ajmer	87·6	74·7	...	12·77
Jaipur	92·7	71·6	...	27·93
Kotah	89·6	74·1	...	23·58
Bhuj	91·0	71·5	...	20·08
Dwarka	88·3	78·2	...	22·71
Veraval	81·1	74·3	...	27·66
Rajkot	89·6	68·3	0·03	31·49
Bhavnagar Para	89·0	?	...	39·0[illegible]
Surat	87·4	76·1	...	52·70
Ahmedabad	89·6	73·2	...	38·21
Deesa	89·3	67·4	...	21·35
Neemuch	84·4	?	...	22·61
Indore	85·1	65·1	...	25·19
Jubbulpore	87·3	69·3	...	38·33
Saugor	84·8	66·1	...	28·83
Hoshangabad	86·6	69·4	...	34·79
Khandwa	88·7	68·1	...	13·88
Akola	92·2	70·6	...	17·38
Amraoti	88·3	72·3	0·10	18·40
Nagpur	90·6	72·8	0·33	42·53
Chanda	88·0	72·0	0·34	45·70
Raipur	89·7	73·6	0·76	42·43
BOMBAY	86·1	76·4	...	48·41
Ratnagiri	85·5	72·4	...	85·04
Marmagao	85·5	72·7	...	87·16
Karwar	84·2	72·5	...	88·02
Malegaon	91·9	65·6	...	10·97
Ahmednagar	89·1	66·0	...	6·79
Poona	87·0	65·8	...	12·76
Sholapur	95·3	74·1	...	9·16
Bijapur	94·2	73·3	...	5·71
Belgaum	81·3	60·5	...	58·91
Aurangabad	88·9	70·7	...	14·45
Nizamabad (Indur)	81·4	69·2	0·02	30·12
Hyderabad	86·8	69·7	...	16·57
Mangalore	86·8	73·8	...	121·94
Calicut	79·8	73·1	0·01	107·59
Cochin	84·7	73·7	...	89·61
Colombo	89·0	78·0	...	26·55
Masulipatam	87·3	74·2	0·90	26·99
Bellary	94·5	74·3	...	6·69
Cuddapah	96·2	?	0·12	7·64
Madras	93·0	78·0	...	9·39
Bangalore	80·8	65·8	...	15·89
Coimbatore	81·4	67·8	0·05	7·68
Trichinopoly	91·6	74·3	...	5·13
Negapatam	94·7	78·7	0·03	4·18

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th Sept, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Night temperature is in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme southern districts. Minimum temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or light clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Minimum temperature is in defect in west Central India and the northern half of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Amraoti has had 0·10", Nagpur 0·33", Raipur 0·76", and Chanda 0·34". Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average except in the south-eastern districts. Night temperature is below normal in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Nizamabad, night temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Light local rain has fallen in Berar and the Madras Deccan. On the north Madras Coast, Masulipatam reports 0'00" of rain.

Some showers may occur in the southern half of the Deccan, the south-east Central Provinces, on the north Madras Coast, and possibly in south-east Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 14th September, was 29·935 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

That high power Hertzian waves emitted by modern wireless telegraph stations are capable of setting up high electromotive forces in metal structures in the immediate vicinity of the stations, was recently shown in Paris. Some workmen on a section of telegraph line experienced severe shocks when they touched the wires. Investigation showed that the source was the great Eiffel Tower wireless station.

Many accidental explosions may be traced to the "touching off" of gases by electric sparks. A recent colliery explosion appears to have been caused by the tiny sparks at the trembler contact of an ordinary electric bell; the accident emphasizing the need for providing absolutely sparkless electrical apparatus of all kinds in mines, factories, or anywhere that explosive atmospheres are likely to exist.

A way has been found to check the ravages of the teredo in destroying wood structures such as the submerged piling of wharves by means of a special floating electric power plant connected to submerged electrodes permanently wired to the wharf. Chlorine gas is electrolytically generated in the salt water, and the chlorine effectually cleans out the colony of teredos which are attacking the wood. An occasional treatment only is sufficient.

The most powerful single-unit electric locomotives that have been designed up to the present time are now being built for a Swiss railway. These locomotives, ten in number, weigh 108 tons each, total, and have a weight on their ten drivers (adhesive weight) of 85 tons. They are capable of developing 2,500 horse power at a speed of fifty miles per hour, with a possible increase of speed to seventy-five miles per hour, for an uninterrupted run of 1 1-2 hours, and can exert a drawbar pull of 18,000 kilogrammes from the standstill.

How to fuse platinum wires into quartz tubes, so as to make a good joint, is no small problem. M. Berlemont presented his new method to the Academie des Sciences not long since, and claims to have been successful. The difficulty is that quartz melts at as high a heat as 800 deg. Cent. and has a very small expansion value, while all the metals expand to a much greater extent and also melt at a lower temperature. After numerous attempts to make a joint, first by direct fusion, and then by an indirect method, such as the use of glass or enamel, oxides or electrolytic deposits between the wire and the quartz M. Berlemont came back to the direct method of imbedding the metal in the quartz, using a platinum-iridium alloy. By an improved process, requiring some skill, he could make a tight fused joint which would stand a high heat without damage, and was thus able to make all kinds of quartz tubes with fused electrodes.

An inspection of the Diesel engines of the "Selandia" at the conclusion of her first round voyage (of 21,840 miles) shows that they went through the trial with most satisfactory results. No defects whatever of a mechanical character were developed, and both the navigating and engineering officers speak in the highest terms of the performance of the vessel. The piston rings and the cylinders were found to be perfectly clean; the exhaust valves, according to the engineers, were examined twice and most of them needed nothing more than to be cleaned and ground in. The voyage, says "The Engineer," has shown that 9 300 tons of cargo can be carried a distance of nearly 22,000 miles on a consumption of 9 tons of fuel for each day of 24 hours. This was done, moreover, with an engine-room crew of ten men and three boys.

Dr. Morris Stark says: "Ordinary turpentine, if rubbed into a wound which has not bled properly, provided the wound seems to have gone through the skin, will not only act as a powerful germicide, but will start bleeding, a most desirable feature when a wound is first received. When free bleeding has begun the turpentine should be washed away with a little alcohol. This is an absolutely safe procedure. The wound is then dressed with any mild antiseptic, such as boracic or ordinary salt solution, and kept moist with this solution."

The poisons of the toad and the salamander have been investigated by Dr. Marie Phisalix, and two kinds from each animal have been reported at the Paris Museum of Natural History. The true poison glands are those of the back. The secretion from the salamander's back, when in sufficient quantity will cause convulsions and death in cats and dogs, and that from the back of the toad will give rise to difficulty of breathing and sickness. The presence of this poison in the blood of the animal secreting it seems to give immunity from snake-bite, as well as to be connected with the power of long fasting. The other kind of poison is from the mucous glands of the skin. This substance from the toad has a digitalis-like effect as a heart tonic; and the corresponding poison from the salamander stimulates certain paralytics like strychnine. The secretion from the mucous glands of some species of toads has a sneeze-provoking effect more powerful than that of any drug yet known.

Few people are aware that there is recognised now by all physiologists a well defined sixth sense. It is known as the sense of equilibrium. Its seat is in the semi-circular canals of the inner ear, and is very ingeniously constructed to do that for which it was intended. These canals for a long time puzzled scientists, as it was known that they had nothing to do with hearing or the proper working of the auricular organ, and consequently were looked on as superfluous. They consist of three semi-circular tubes, almost at right angles to one another and full of a clear liquid. They enable a person to tell what position he is in, no matter whether he is blind or paralysed. By some peculiar process not well understood, but which probably has something to do with the varying pressure of the liquid in the canals on nerve fibres, while the body assumes different positions, they warn us when we are about to lose our equilibrium and give us the consciousness of being in any position assumed. A peculiar thing in connection with this and one that had a great deal to do with the final discovery of the use of the organs is the following: On divers occasions steeplejacks and workmen on high buildings found that they had lost their nerve and that they could no longer persuade themselves to go very far from the ground. On trying to work at their old trades they would have a dizzy feeling and would not be able to remain upright at great heights for any length of time. On examination by physicians it was determined that their semi-circular canals were diseased, and that consequently their sense of equilibrium was partly lost.

The old problem of the flight of the flying-fish has been revived by Mr. William Allingham. Naturalists usually explain that the propelling force is entirely the action of the powerful tail before the fish leaves the water, and that the only part played by the "wings"—or enlarged and wing-like pectoral fins—is to serve as parachutes for somewhat extending the leap. They believe that this satisfactorily accounts for the observed flights of a few rods to 200 yards or more. It appears, however, that many seamen claim that the passage through the air is a real flight, the wing-fins being kept in rapid motion, and that the fishes have a bird-like power in changing their course in air, one having been seen to turn as much as 60 degrees to avoid collision with a vessel's rigging.

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HIGH COURT—SEPT. 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

821-12 Man J H and Co Maganlal Ghellabhoy vs Mani widow and others Mehta and D Mans J H and Co
17-12 Ard H D and Co Berakh'ai vs Bai Jamnabai Sh. D and D Little and Co and Daph F and D Part heard.
188-11 Patell and E Piraji Mal ji Broker and another vs Wasudev Pandurang Late Chitni M and K
819-11 Pestonji R K and Co Messrs Mulji Jetha and Co a firm Motilal Kanji and others Maneckial and T Dikshit D and S
595-11 Unwalla P and P Hakimji Amijee and another vs Tribhowandas M Nathubhai and others S B Mehta
371-12 Motichand and D Bai Rasibabai widow and others vs Abdul Samad Esmail Wolun and another Men a and D Patell and E
560-12 M B Chothia Bai Shirebai vs Rustomji Sorabji Gandy Mulla and M
566-12 Marchers aw and N Sheriffbhai Thaver Measuria vs Alli Mahomed Sheriffbhai Thavar
299-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Kanayalal Basdevdas and another vs Shankerdas Shivlal Daphtary F and D
404-12 Patell and E Dhondi Bhikaji vs Abdul Karim Hassanay and others Payne and Co
766-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Ali Toogekar and others vs Ahmed Jamal and others Chitnis M and K Sabnis and G
992-11 Payne and Co R Sethna vs Malj Vanmali a firm and another Captain and V
143-12 Bicknell M R and Co Dookhanoo and another vs Saraf Ali Adamji Noorbhoy and others Payne and Co
166-12 Payne and Co Rattonsi Cursondas vs The Colaba Press Co Ltd Nadirshaw and D
182-12 Tyabjee D and Co Morarji Keshowji and anr vs Keshowji Shamji and ors Mehta and D
684-11 Captain and V Jamseji Merwanji Wadia vs Sorabji Hormusji Batliwalla Payne and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).
Long Causes.

13-12 Jeh and S B N Vatchaghandy vs B C Vatchaghandy Edg G W and Co.
27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabux Patell and E,
479-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhirchand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.
93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey
569-10 Jeh and S Essaji Mossaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy A d H D and Co Payne and Co Jam R and D,
1071-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamali Gulam Hoosein vs Rajoo Bubaji Judah and S.
116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapulal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Ragh N and Co
59-19 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.
973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs D The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardass Tockersey Payne and Co.
1182-12 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D E Bhasker Dubash and P
925-10 Madh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sunjibhai Bhai K and G.
702-09 Judah and S D V Thakur vs Dyandes alias Janardhan Bapuji Tyabji D and Co M H M and R and Jam R and D
1146-10 Ard H D and Co. Husenally Miya Kamrudin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasum, Payne & Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Long Cause.

747-11 Perst R K and Co Gopalji Kalianji vs D G Sukhadwala Edg G W and Co.

Commercial Cause.

569-12 Craw B and Co Chunilal Harilal and Co vs Andrew Yule and Co C aigie B and Co.

Reference

2-12 J C G Bowen In Re Government vs Gersan Moses Payne and Co Mulji K and Y.

Long Cause.

31-12 Cap and V Messrs Droz Amstutz and Co vs Abdul Razak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed Manc and M and Sh B P
141-12 Mehta and D Syed Ahmed Ebrahim vs Sukhlal Devidas S vikram M B Chothia.
244-12 Unwalla P and P Haji Noor Mahomed Cassom a firm vs A Readymoney and Co a Wadia G and Co
428-12 Ardeshir H D and Co Damji Hirji vs Kanji Khatao Jamseji K and D
184-11 Jeh M and S Mulchand Hookamchand Kashiram Jawatram Mulla and M vs
848-11 Malvi H M and R Bharmal Shripal a firm b British India Steam Navigation Co and anr Craigie B and C Raghuvay. B and N
1016-11 Mulla and M Tillocke and and Mumraj a firm Jamnabai widow Saroff D and D Not to be called on
134-12 Payne and Co Pir Abdul Kadir Pir Dadamiya Bawa Mia Pir Ysara Mia and anr Mulla and M Not to be called on.
2?0-12 Ard H D and Co Vazhii Vullabhdas and Co vs Ghellabhai Shivji Madh K and C.
1054-11 Capt and V Maramoai vs Moola Ismailji Vallibhai Payn and Co.
562-10 Payn and Co Rakbba Dullaji and Co vs Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein Mamajiwala Motian D
557-11 Edg G W and Co J D Dholandas and Co vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mat J and M.
357-12 Ard H D and Co C A Dalal vs N M Cama N M Cama.
358-12 In Person Alikhan Dalerkhan vs Mirza Khazbux in Person.
389-12 Cap and V Saih Ellahibox Lal H H Mahomed vs Abdul Halum Abdul Karim Mulla and M.
394-12—Bicknell M and R Bai Cooverbai K Alpaiwala vs C O Mistry Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).
Long Cause.

101-12 Moti and Cohmna Bhana vs Magna Mana S B Mehta
472-10 Hiralal and Co Esufally Sarajali and Co vs D D Baria Mulla and M Part heard.

Short Causes.

682-12 Bicknell D M Engineer vs Hakimji Adamji.
541-12 Sme B and Co Shivjibhai Hassam vs Gulam Hoosein Callian Manch and N.

Long Causes.

1069-11 Little and Co The Official Trustees of Bombay vs Merwanji Pestonji T and others Shamrao M and H Jamshedji R and D Forbes and Co
837-11 Dubash and F Suliman Mahomed C vs Aishabai widow and others Chitnis M and K
876-11 Captain and V Mahomedally Gulam vs Abdul Rasool Baloo Payne Co
351-11 Judah and S Viji Jeeva vs Nilkantrao Luxaman Power Jamshedji R and D
913-11 Captain and V Roji Lalji and Co vs Dharsay Nantay and Co Daphtary F and D
332-11 Mirza and Manishanker K and G vs Sheriarji Rustomji Mistri and others S R Mehta
647-10 Payne and Co Upidas Malchand vs Bai Rumbani widow and others Taybji D and Co Bhaishanker K and G
122-12 Mulla and M P D Vachha and others vs P J Mistry Bick M R and Co.
875-11 Edg G W and Co Shamji Bhimji and Co vs Messrs. Kapadia Bros, a firm, Mulla and M.
51-11 Motichand and D Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Mirza M and M.
190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohe in Shaikh Bhic n Cap and V.
228-12 Jeh M and S Lirjibhoy Motibhoy and other vs Chimanlal Motiram Cap and V.
241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.
271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co
295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Bamji Moti and D.
325-12 Cap and V J M Lali vs The B B and C I R Co Craw B and Co.
346-12 Crit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hosein Macba and others Ard H D and Co.
330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.

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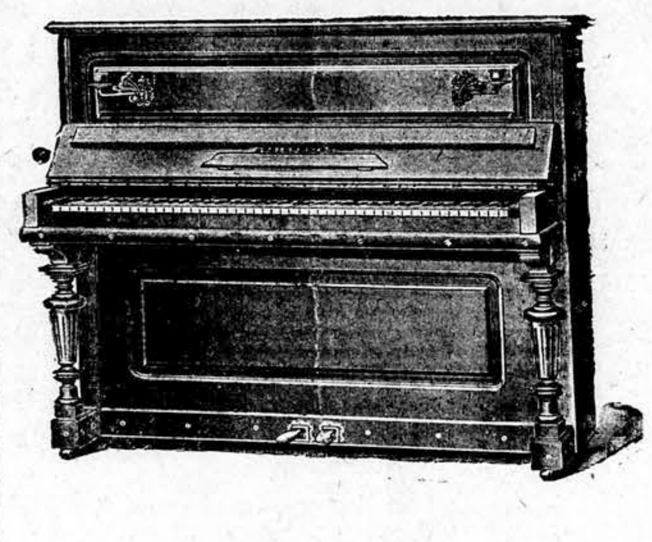


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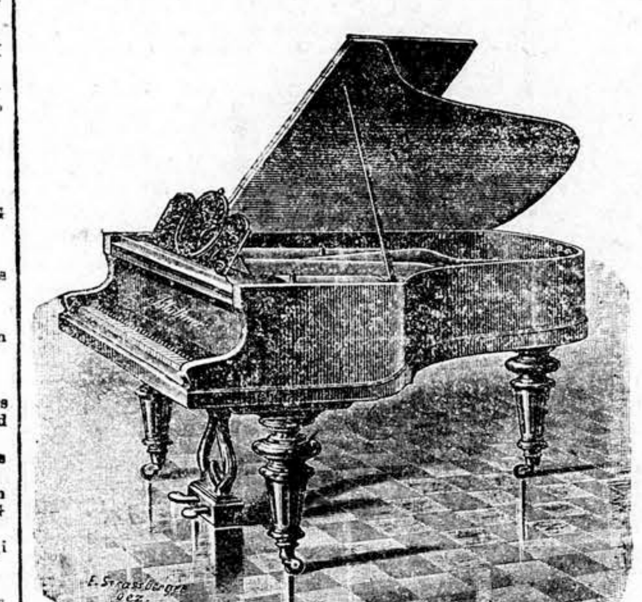
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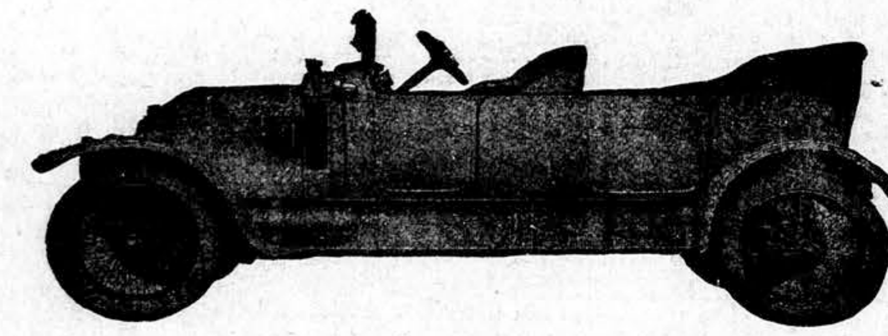
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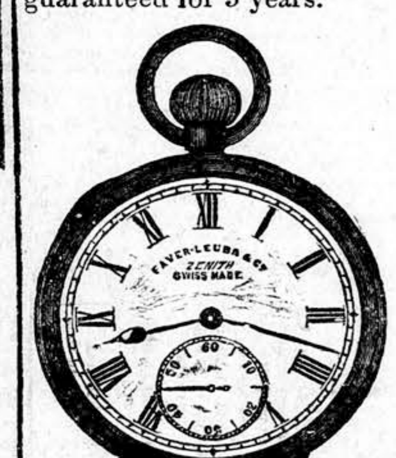
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